THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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VOLUME XXXI. NUMBER 16. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1884. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN.....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL.

THE PIONEER is studying the amended Bengal Tenancy Bill, and offers some remarks regarding the transferablity and sub-letting of occupancy tenures, which we give below. Our contemporary says:

It is enough to say here that occupancy tenures are made freely saleable, subject only to a right of preemption on the part of the landlords. Mr. Kristodas Pal is so thorough-going an opponent of the whole measure that his objections to any particular part do not in themselves count for much. But there is much truth in what he says on this subject; the same apprehensions have long been felt by others whose aims are as widely apart as they can possibly be from those of the honourable member, and for once the representatives of the landlords and of the tenants are able to join hands. "Suffice it to say," he writes in his minute of dissent, "that the measure will be equally injurious both to the zemindars and the ralyats, the former will have a valuable right unjustly taken away from them and be exposed to the intrusion of hostile persons into their estates, and the latter will, at no distant time be reduced to the status of day-labourers by being sold out of their holdings on which they depend for their subsistence." It appears to us to be more likely that resort to actual sale will be rare. The bania will effect his purpose more effectually by holding sale *in terrorem* over the head of the tenant to whom a bare subsistence will be left. It would be a strange and sad conclusion indeed if all the privileges and advantages which have been so carefully devised for the benefit of the cultivating classes should really go to fill the pockets of the usurer, but such experience as we have certainly goes to show that this will be the case. It is urged that in many parts of the country occupancy tenures are already freely sold; but this by no means proves the advisability of making these tenures saleable by express law.

The writer ought to know that the absolute transferablity of the occupancy tenure will throw the poor ryots of Behar into the hands of the Indigo planters.

REGARDING PRE-EMPTION the *Pioneer* remarks:

It is impossible, too, not to concur with Mr. Kristodas Pal that the right of pre-emption as regulated in the present Bill will prove in practice more a shadow than anything else. The whole of this part of the draft, which it is to be hoped will never be anything else, is a curious example of the Committee's way of raising difficulties and then shirking the natural results of them.

Upon what principle and upon what data the civil court is to proceed in fixing the price there is not one single word to tell us. The throwing of a task like this on the civil court, or on any court at all, is utterly unreasonable. It is opposed to all the recognized principles of legislation. It is asking the court to perform impossibilities. There are only two possible alternative plans, and the Committee should have chosen one or other of them. The landlord should have the right of buying at the highest rate obtainable in the open market, it being provided that the civil court could, on application, set aside fictitious and fraudulent sales and hold instead in open court a *bonâ fide* auction, in which case there would be no difficulty in reserving the landlord's right of pre-emption; or else the landlord should have the right of buying at a previleged rate. It is for the Committee to say what this rate should be. In place of doing anything of the kind they throw the whole burthen on to the civil courts, which are left without so much as a farthing rush-light to illuminate their proceedings. It is this continual invoking of the courts at every turn that is the great blot of the measure. No two courts will agree in the way of fixing the price. No landlord can tell beforehand what he will have to give, and no tenant will know what he will get for his right. This is the outcome of a measure intended to make definite and certain the rights and responsibilities of all classes of the agricultural community. The imperative necessity of keeping clear of the courts is so great that it would have been infinitely better to have laid down an arbitrary rule, unequally and unjustly as such a rule would in some instances no doubt work, than to leave the whole thing to chance.* It would be better to say plainly once for all that the landlord is to have the right of purchasing at five or seven times the yearly rent, or whatever multiple be found after careful enquiry most generally applicable. It is easy to see the objections which could be brought forward against such a rule, but at any rate they could not possibly be greater than those which can be urged against the provisions of the present Bill. Landlords and tenants would then know at least what to expect; at present all is left to blind chance.

And this is the Bill which will give rest to land!

WE COME next to sub-letting. The *Pioneer* is not at all satisfied that the provisions of the amended Bill will discourage sub-letting. The writer says:

The one thing at which the law should aim, whether sub-letting be permitted or not, is the keeping of the holdings entire. Select Committee, however, apparently think differently. They attach no penalty to the multiplication of petty holdings, provided they do not exceed in all half the holding of the lessor. As to the proviso that no sub-lease shall be valid for more than seven years, it is certainly most difficult to conjecture in whose interests or with what object this proposal was made. It will do no harm to the man who lets, as Mr. Kristodas Pal says, "the shorter the lease, the greater his gain." It may not as a matter of fact do much harm to the actual cultivators, because leases in such cases for more than seven years must be extremely rare. So far as one can see however, the object of the Committee must be the multiplication of petty holdings upon an absolutely insecure tenure, all security of tenure, even when the lessor is willing to grant such, being expressly forbidden by law. What can have led to the adoption of principles so utterly at variances with the views which are generally believed to have caused the introduction of the Bill we are left to guess.

The truth is—those who are busy with the Bill—and the Bengal Government is most prominent in its activity—hardly know what they are about.

IT IS STATED that the scarcity of water is so great at Umballa that, unless speedy and heavy rain falls, the question of the removal of the troops will be considered by the authorities. The cry everywhere is—water! water! water!

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE opposes the present limit of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service on grounds quite independent of the Native view of the question. It says:

Setting aside the question of mental immaturity, military experience has long ago shown us that it is not safe to expose to the trials of a tropical climate youths who are not fully developed, and serious inconvenience is now being felt in the Punjab owing to the large number of junior Civilians who are on the sick list. Men now come out so young that, for the first few years of their service it takes them all their time to grow up, a feat which would be better, more cheaply, and more safely performed in England. The present system is fair neither to the officers themselves nor to the administrations under which they serve. Sooner or later it must and will be altered, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

We say—*ditto.*

WE ARE very glad to learn that the Maharaja of Jeypore has taken the liberal measure of abolishing all transit duties throughout his territory, with the exception of those on intoxicating drugs.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

The Salt Tax in India.—In reply to Mr. Bart and Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. J. K. Cross said:—If the price of salt at Chingleput is only three annas per maund a duty of two rupees would have to be paid on three annas' worth of salt. This taxation certainly exists throughout India, and in some parts, far from railway communication, the cost of carriage is, no doubt, equal to both first cost and duty. Petitions could be sent, if necessary, to the Secretary of State.

In answer to Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. J. K. Cross said:—I have read the address of the people of Bellary petitioning for an alleviation of the salt tax, as reported in the *Madras Weekly Mail*, but I have not seen that of the people of North Arcot on the same subject. The Government of India do not send home returns of all petitions giving expression to Native grievance with respect to the salt tax, nor can state the number of such petitions presented to the British authorities during the past year (Hear, hear.)

The Maharajah of Kollapore.—In reply to Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Cross said:—Full particulars of the circumstances connected with the death of the Maharajah of Kollapore have been received from the Government of Bombay, and have been considered by the Secretary of State in Council. The Maharajah having in 1881 become hopelessly insane, it was deemed advisable in the interests of his health to remove him from Kollapore to Ahmednuggur, where he was placed in charge of his former guardian, Mr. Birch, assisted by Private Green, who had already shown himself careful, kindly and judicious attendant, and a suitable number of servants. On the 25th of December, the Maharajah who had been subject to occasional fits of violence, assaulted Green, who without using unnecessary force endeavoured to get him in to a chair. His Highness resisted, and fell, and shortly afterwards died. The opinion arrived at by the Bombay Government that the fatal result was entirely due to the diseased state of the Maharajah's spleen, and that no blame could be attached to the attendant, was based upon the result of a *post mortem* examination. A careful inquiry was held before the District Magistrate, and a jury of Native gentlemen of different castes, selected, in view both of their position and intelligence, who reported that the death was accidental, and that the evidence showed the Maharajah to have been well treated by the persons, both European and Native, who attended upon him.

WE TAKE the following from the London letter of the *Englishman*:

Mr. Onslow and Mr. Gorst have this week come forward as the champions of the opposition to Lord Ripon's dearly beloved Bengal Tenancy Bill. They have asked some teasing questions of Mr. Cross in reference to the "Roving Commission," of which your overland edition has long ago given us warning. Of course Mr. Cross knows nothing—he never does of affairs that have been public property for weeks past to all readers of the *Englishman*. Above all, Mr. Cross knows nothing of any intention of the Government of India to appoint a commission on the subject, much less to 'pack' a commission for is not the Government of India at present in the hands of the party of Righteousness; and how can it possibly be imagined that a Viceroy of Righteousness could pack a commission! But I hear that further questions will be put to Mr. Cross on this interesting subject before long. The *Manchester Courier* has, I observe, again taken up the Bengal Tenancy Bill question; and the *Globe* last Tuesday had a very savage little leader on the subject. The *Morning Advertiser* announces its intention of dealing with the subject in a series of articles continued from week to week. All this is symptomatic of growth of a very considerable amount of public interest, here in England, in the wrongs of the Bengal zemindars, it is all the more noteworthy, seeing that we hear nothing more now of the nonsense that was once so fashionable, and that Miss Florence Nightingale tried recently to resuscitate, about the cruel oppressions practised by the zemindars on their ryots. Not even Lord Ripon's sworn allies, the extreme Radicals, and the Aborigines Protection Society, have dared to open their mouths over this last triumph of Mr. Ilbert's art as a draughtman; the fact being that they were so badly bitten over the Ilbert Bill No. 1., and looked so very foolish over the concordat, that they do not care any more to ally their fortunes with those of your luckless Viceroy.

LAST WEEK Dr. McLeod, the retiring Health Officer of Calcutta, delivered at the Bethune Society a lecture on the sanitary state of the metropolis. It was able, interesting and instructive, and contained a good certificate in favour of the Municipal guardians of the Town. He thus spoke about the rate of mortality in the town:

The lower death rates of the wards or divisions of the town in which sanitary improvements have been carried to the greatest perfection, and whose inhabitants are more careful in their regard to cleanliness, are very conspicuous. Take for example the Waterloo-street, Park street, and Fenwick Bazzar sections with death rates of 12·9, 13·2, and 24 per 1,000 against Taltollah, Collinga, and Hastings with 36·1, 37·4, and 41·7. The Cholera rates of these sections present contrasts similar to the general death rates. Or compare the suburbs, whose condition still very much resembles that of primeval Calcutta, with a death-rate of 53·8 against 31·3 for the town during the period 1877-81, and a cholera mortality of 7·1 per 1,000, against 2·9 for the town. Or contrast the Fort William of the present day, which is one of the healthiest stations for European troops in Bengal, with the Fort William of former times, which was one of the least healthy: or place the 30 per 1,000 which represents the death rate of Calcutta, against the 50 per 1,000 of Pekin, where the streets are not cleaned, the refuse is not removed, water is drawn from wells, the sewers are in disrepair, and sanitary contrivance and work of every kind are conspicuous by their absence. I think you will admit that these data offer cause for thankfulness in the present and hope for the future.

But much yet remains to be done.

THE SCARCITY of fodder for cattle in many parts of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana, is reported to be so serious that action will have to be taken by the Government of India in the Agricultural Department, in conjunction with Local Governments. Something more is required than circulars to District Officers, and the scheme of fuel and fodder reserves will have to be carried out thoroughly if the evil is to be remedied.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has, a Madras paper states, consented to the offer being made of proportionate pensions to Civil Servants of and above twenty years service, and it is supposed that half-a-dozen gentlemen in Madras will avail themselves of the enviable opportunity to retire, in the prime of life, with a pretty pensions of £750 a year, or so (not to speak of savings) wherewith to commence life anew in the old country. There is always something being done for the removal of the block in promotion in the Covenanted Civil Service, but no one seems to care for the Indian medicos or engineers, who are literally living on starvation allowances.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL.

AT A MEETING of the Madras branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association held on the 1st inst. in Madras, Mr. D. S. White gave some particulars regarding the Eurasian colonies in Mysore. He said that there were at present at Whitefield many settlers, and that each of them had done a great deal of work. Their children are being taught practical farming and with the assistance of the Association, they were likely to become very successful. He was pleased to see that all the settlers were working themselves—no servants were employed, as they are in Madras, to draw water and to look after the poultry. Every man, woman, and child worked, and during school hours the children attended school. Many of the settlers had reared small crops of grain and were able to retain supplies for their own consumption. The colonies, at least Whitefield, were a success.

IT IS STATED that the Ameer of Kabul will shortly strongly reinforce the Herat garrison, as a countermove in view of Persian encroachments on his territory and the Russian occupation of Merv.

IT IS NOW definitely stated that the Duke of Connaught will not succeed General Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

A MUGGUR which had devoured thirteen men, women, and children in the Rohri river has been killed. On disembowelling the creature, gold nose-rings, silver bangles, and arm adornments of the value of Rs. 100 were found in his stomach.

MR. P. M. Mehta, a Parsee barrister, has been appointed Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in succession to Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote. Bombay is ahead of Calcutta in this respect.

THE INDIAN WITNESS has the following :

The presence of five European perverts to Mahomedanism in Calcutta is creating some little stir in religious circles. The more ignorant Mahomedans are greatly elated, the more ignorant Native Christians somewhat disturbed, and many Europeans exceedingly vexed. The leader of the five, if leader he may be called, does not profess any profound religious conviction, but seems to think he is avenging himself upon a neglectful Government. To a gentleman who interviewed him on Sunday he said repeatedly, "Let your Government look after the starving Europeans in the country if you don't want more to do as we have done." This man claimed that he would be joined by about seventy other Europeans within the next two months, and he very freely gave the names and residences of a number of these expected perverts. From a religious standpoint the movement has no significance whatever, but as a social phenomenon ought to be a warning to the Christian public. We have among us a large and growing population of thriftless and intemperate Europeans, who may yet give more serious trouble than anyone now expects. They demand employment, or bread, and get neither.

The situation is alarming. But how is the Vagrants' Act working ?

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT is about to reorganize its army upon the German plan. The report is that the standing army will be increased to 250,000 men. Students in the university and in the higher classes of the Normal Schools are exempt from service. This discrimination against private schools threatens to do serious injury to the educational work of the various missions.

THE INCENDIARY IS ABROAD. Fires have broken out in various places not only in Bengal but also in Burmah. The hot winds are partly responsible for the fires, but mischievous men must be working at the bottom.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL.

BABUS NITTOGOPAL MUKERJEA. M.A., and Dijendra Lal Roy, M. A., have been selected for the Agricultural Scholarship for the current year, in the place of the former nominees, who have declined to accept the Scholarship, on the ground of the being no good future prospects before them.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. J. Kelly, who was Superintendent of the Post Master General's Office for some years and which he kept in a high state of efficiency, has been appointed officiating Presidency Post Master of Calcutta, in the room of Mr. Hutton, who has gone home on furlough. Mr. Kelly is an officer of rare merit.

THE FOLLOWING case has been brought to our notice :

A case occurred in Calcutta last Monday which shews the line of action the low caste Europeans take in their intercourse with the natives. Two Europeans, little better than sailors, took passage in one of the Cornwallis Street cars somewhere near Dalhousie Square, taking their seat on one of the middle bench. One of them who was not quite sober removed himself to the first bench. The conductor as usual came up to that bench in course of collecting fares. Taking his stand near the European passenger he stretched his hand for the fare. After a few moments pause the European jumped up from his seat and demanded of him in a threatening attitude—did you not tell me "go to hell." The conductor denied having used the expression at all and the passengers near him supported him. "No, you have," said the man, and as soon as he said that he dealt the conductor two hard blows on his cheek. The poor man we hear was labouring under an attack of fever and besides had an ugly sore about the part struck. Observing this tame submission the European followed the conductor to his place and renewed the altercation which ended with another more severe blow. In the meantime the case had been driven up to the gate of the Police Office where there was a European Constable on duty. Here the assailant jumped out of the car and the conductor followed him and gave him a blow on his temple which knocked off his hat. The Conductor lodged a complaint of wrongful assault and obstruction in the discharge of his duty. The Constable tried to shuffle off the matter, but an officer of the Company who was on duty at the Lal Bazar crossing coming up, remonstrated with the Constable and succeeded in getting the case entered in his book. We have not heard whether the case has been put before the Magistrate.

WE SEE from a correspondence, copy of which has been kindly furnished to us by the Press Commissioner's Office, that it is proposed to hold an Intercolonial Exhibition for sugar at Port Louis between the 1st and 10th of December next, under the auspices of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius. The Executive Committee of the Exhibition in Calcutta will take part in the above Exhibition.

BABU C. M. GHOSE, Sheristadar of the Judge's Court, Burdwan, has rendered an important service to all men of business, especially those connected with the Courts, whether judicial properly so called, Magisterial or fiscal, by the publication of a Hand-Book of notifications and circulars of Government and the Rules and orders relating to the examination of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates and others, as well as subjects of a miscellaneous nature. The Index is copious and remarkably full. We think that no Government officer whether superior or subordinate ought to be without a copy of this Hand-Book. It is no small advantage to have an official *vade mecum* ready at hand to give information regarding any rule and procedure within a small compass. How often office-hands are bewildered when required to trace out any order regarding any particular subject.

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL.

WE PUBLISHED the other day the purport of a petition preferred by some inhabitants of Natra in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division praying for a new intermediate station between Nazra and Diamond Harbour, being established at their village. We have since received another communication in which the writers dwell on the manifold claims which Basuldanga has for being made a railway station. These latter say :

Natra is an unsuitable and incovenient place for being the seat of a railway station. To make Natra a railway station is to sacrifice the interest of fifty villages for the benefit of two or three insignificant villages. Whereas Basuldanga is at the end of the 34th mile of the Diamond Harbour line and a most convenient site for a railway station. It lies just mid way between Nazra and Diamond Harbour, most of the well-to-do and populous villages surround Basuldanga, which is a centrical spot. It has on its North-West the Monoharganga Hat, and Sarisha Hat in its South-East the Hatugunge Hat, these are most crowded markets in the Sub-Division ; Natra itself is within a mile from both Nazra and Basuldanga and the people of the former village will be put in inconvenient in visiting Basuldanga ; lastly there are good practicable roads leading from all the populous villages to Basuldanga whereas not only there are no roads from Natra but what there is, is intersected by two khals.

WE NOTICED last week the occurrence of a fire in the village of Subulda on the Damudar by which about 150 houses were destroyed and some lives lost. We now learn from another correspondent that the loss was exaggerated and that no lives were lost. In this connection it gives us great pleasure to notice that Babu Lolitmohun Sing Roy, the well known public-spirited and liberal zemindar of Chuckdighee, has made a gift of Rs. 400 to the ryots to help them to rebuild their houses.

A SERAMPORE correspondent informs us that Mr. G. V. Joshee, a Maharatta gentleman, and Babu Shyamachurn Chatterjea, propose to establish a *Churmasalaa* in that city.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to notice that Babu Prankissen Mookerjea of Baddybatty in the District of Hooghly has invented a spinning machine, which was exhibited at the last Calcutta International Exhibition. The Babu has obtained a certificate for this invention. He has also invented a rope-making machine for which he has obtained a patent, *vide* specifications of inventions published in the *Indian Gazette* of 24th November, 1883. We hope the Babu will receive due encouragement for these inventions.

WE LEARN from our Krishnaghur correspondent that cholera of a virulent type is raging in the Kushtea Sub-Division of the Nuddea District. The deaths number at the average rate from of 15 to 20 a day. The villages specially affected are those comprised in Thanna Napara and the adjoining villages of Sudderpore and Amla.

OUR CORRESPONDENT at Bhowanipur in the Burdwan district states that the villages thereabout are being visited by tigers and wolves which are committing depredations among the cattle, one of them was killed the other day. He also says that tigers are reported to prowl about on the banks of the river Surwassatty in the district of Hooghly.

THE SAME correspondent writes that the report on the proposed line of embankment on the Damudar at Junkhally has been submitted. It now awaits the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THERE WERE 462 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 12th April of which 253 were from cholera, 31 from small-pox, 65 from fevers, 19 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 63. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 200. The average of daily mortality was 66. The cholera mortality of this year exceeds the aggregate of the corresponding months of the last five years.

THE ANJUMANI-TAHZIB of Fyzabad held a special meeting on the 11th instant for the purpose of determining the form in which to express their sympathy for the domestic calamity which has befallen the Royal Family of England. It was resolved to send a telegram to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught expressive of their sympathy and condolence Colonel Moore has sent the following acknowledgment of the telegram :

Mussoori 13th April 1884.

Sir,—I am desired by the Duke of Connaught to acknowledge receipt of your telegram conveying sentiments of sympathy and condolence from the members of the Anjumani Tahjib of Fyzabad, on the melancholy event which has recently afflicted the Royal Family of England. His Royal Highness desires you will be good enough to convey his sincere thanks to the members of the Association of which you are Secretary, at the same time to make known to them how much their Royal Highnesses appreciate the kindly feeling which prompted them to send the telegram now under acknowledgment.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
H. MOORE, COL,
With H. R. H. the D. of C.

SATURDAY 19TH APRIL.

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT gives the following account of the accident, which resulted in the death of the Duke of Albany :

In walking across the vestibule of the Circle Nautique, which is of slippery marble, he fell. This ruptured a blood-vessel in one of the lungs, and occasioned violent internal bleeding. The Prince, when last here, appeared in wretched health. He complained of fatigue and his vitality was evidently low. The criticisms on a certain hardhearted passage in a speech which he made when he was last at Liverpool annoyed him greatly, weighed upon his sprits probably, and lessened the power of his weak constitution to resist the strain on his internal organs which the accident causes.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have sanctioned the extension of the railway from Sibi to Quetta, and work henceforth on the Hurnai route will be carried on with a view to finishing the line with as little delay as possible.

ACCORDING to a contemporary there is every prospect of a period of scarcity being experienced in Behar. The average yield of grain in the districts of Mozufferpore, Sarun, Durbhanga, and Chumparun is 2,800,000 tons, and even a half of the amount is said to be a sanguine estimate for the present season. Of course it is too early yet to speak with any great degree of certainty, but it is to be feared that even the partial failure of the crops in this densely populated region will entail considerable suffering.

A DISASTROUS FIRE broke out at Rangoon on the 16th instant, forty-one houses, most of them pucka, were destroyed, and the damage is estimated at between ten and twelve lakhs of rupees. The fire originated in a rattan store, some one having thrown away a lighted cheroot which ignited a bundle of canes. The embers are still smouldering and one house is still on fire. The loss falls principally on Jews and Suratees.

WE TAKE from the *Gazette* the following official summary of the weather and crop reports of Bengal for the week ending 9th April :

"There was no rain throughout the province, except a nominal fall at Dacca, which is one of the reporting districts, and a slight shower in Mymensing. Rain is very much wanted for cultivation everywhere, and in many districts for drinking purposes also. *Rabi* harvest nearly completed everywhere. *Dalua* paddy in Orissa ripening, and in some places harvesting commenced. *Mohwa* flowers in Chota Nagpore continue to fall. Prices of food grains generally stationary. The dry, scorching heat of the west wind has killed about five-eighths of the mulberry silk worms, and has destroyed about seven-eighths of the mango crop in Maldah. Cholera and small-pox prevalent in almost every district of Bengal proper ; cholera is still bad at Sara in Patna, and Harrirampore in Dacca.

WE HAD here a good shower of rain last evening, which has greatly relieved the people. We hope it will abate cholera.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S London letter has the following anent the Rent Bill agitation in England :

Mr. Dalrymple, member for Buteshire, has this week taken up the cudgels for the oppressed landholders of Bengal. He has moved for a return of the Bengal Tenancy Bill as amended in Select Committee, together with copies of the dissents stated by the *Times* correspondent to have been recorded by the native members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council—and of the minute of the Chief Justice of Bengal on the Bill. It is believed that the Government will not refuse to produce these papers ; but if they should be withheld, I hear that Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Gorst and a number of other members on both sides of the House will press for their publication. Hitherto Mr. Cross has persisted in those professions of entire ignorance in regard to the Bill which are intended by him and Lord Kimberley to serve two purposes—to baffle the vigilance of the London Committee that is opposing the Bill and to rebuke Lord Ripon's Government for its obstinacy in persevering with such an obnoxious measure. I hear that the Bill is regarded with absolute loathing by the whole of the India Office, and by the whole of the Indian Council here, with two doubtful exceptions—and that it is fairly certain Lord Kimberley will veto it, if it comes home in anything like its original shape, and if (this is a very big "if") his lordship should chance to be still Secretary of State for India. A large meeting of the Executive Committee of the London opponents of the Bill was held yesterday at Mr Lethbridge's house in Bays Water, and I am informed that drafts of petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the Bill were submitted by Mr. Buckland, Sir George Yule, and some other members of a sub-committee, and were unanimously adopted. Other measures were resolved upon to continue the agitation against the Bill. And I am told that great enthusiasm prevailed, and that the utmost confidence was expressed in regard to the ultimate fate of the measure, now that the Government of India has allowed itself a little further time for reflection. It is said that Mr. Cross, in reply to the expostulations of a Liberal member of the House of Commons on the subject of the Bill, assured his follower that the Bill had been "shelved" for a year "at least"; but how far this may be true—or how far, if true, it may have been meant simply to lull the friends of the Permanent Settlement (of whom there are several on the Liberal side of the House) into a false sense of security, I know not.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Babu Denonath Sen, Executive Engineer. He was one of the first fruits of the Calcutta Civil Engineering College. He was a medalist of that College. He served with distinction as an Executive Engineer.

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A TELEGRAM from Askabad to a Russian paper states that since the annexation of Merv by the Russians, the trade between Askabad and Merv has rapidly increased. It also states that many of the inhabitants of Merv are taking service as workmen under the Russians.

THE DARJEELING CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* has the following :

Some of our lady residents are breaking out into reckless riding, regardless of their own safety and that of poor pedestrians. They seem to like scattering the latter, and though they do condescend to apologise in extreme cases, their dancing eyes and repressed smiles show that they enjoy the fun, if the police, who are ready enough to run in natives who venture to canter, do not interfere and that speedily, there will be something more than fun before long.

Surely ladies can't be naughty.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, April 12. A man called Daly, a Dynamite Emissary, was arrested yesterday at Birkenhead, being found at the time in possession of five infernal Machines and some bottles containing Nitro Glycerine. Egan an accomplice of his, was also arrested at Birmingham.

13. The Duke of Buccleuch is dying. The death is announced of Mr. Henry J. Byron, the dramatist.

14.—It is rumoured that Suakim and Khartoum have fallen, and that General Gordon has been taken prisoner.

14.—The British Government has submitted to the great Powers a solution of the financial difficulties of Egypt, including the disbanding of the Army recruited by Sir Evelyn Wood.

16.—The Queen started yesterday for Dramstadt.—The deaths are announced of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Right Revd. Robert Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon, and General Sir George Buller.

17.—The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Manchester yesterday, referring to Egypt, said that he advocated a policy of governing and restoring that country instead of the ministerial policy to rescue and retire.

The death is announced of General George Lockwood.

18—The Queen arrived safely at Dramstadt yesterday.—Mr. Harris, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Poole, in the place of Mr. Schreiber, the late member, defeating Mr. Clark, the Liberal candidate, by an increased majority over that at last election.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Extracts from Regulations and Correspondence relative to the Permanent-Settlement and from papers regarding the amendment of the substantive Law of Rent in Bengal from March 1875 to appointment of Rent Commission. In two parts. (Rev. and Agri. Dept., Government of India.) 2. Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal 1882-83. 3. Army Circulars of 1884 from 17th to 31st March 1884. 4. Mona Sing—A Sketch by D. M. S.—(Thacker Spink & Co.) 5. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. X, December, 1883. 6. Gup and Gossip—A weekly Serio-comic Melange of Politics, Society, Literature and the Arts for April 12, 1884. 7. Report of the Distribution of Prizes at the Maharanee's Caste Girl's School, Mysore, on March 29, 1884. 8. The Mahabharut, Vana Parva, in original Sanskrit with Bengali translation. Published and distributed gratis by Babu Protap Chundra Roya. 9. Ramayana, Ayoodhya Kanda, in original Sanskrit with a Bengali Translation. Published and distributed gratis by Babu Protap Chundra Roya. 10. Sankhypta Bharata, or the Abridged Mahabharat in Bengali. By Bejoyanath Mukerjee. The Fetina a Urdu pamphlet on Doomsday. Published at Goruckpore. 12. Sangsar, or a story of Bengali Domestic Life. By Kedarnath Chuckerbutty and Mohendra Nath Mookerjee.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1884.

THE NUDDEA CASE.

WITH reference to the Nuddea Case we have received the following communications from the Government of Bengal :

No. 3017G.

From,—W. V. G. TAYLER ESQ.,—Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.—To, the Officiating Under-Secretary, to the Government of Bengal.—d Krishnagar, the 31st March 1884.

SIR,—Although, in your No. 1466J, dated the 25th Instant you have called for a report of the facts with special reference to the portion of the article "Have the old days of Nuddea come back" marked by blue pencil, I have the honour, in justice to myself and in the hope of putting a stop to all further misrepresentations and insinuations, to submit the following true facts of the whole case as far as it concerns myself, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

About a year ago, while speaking to me of his future plans, Mr. Savi informed me that he was in hopes of redeeming his ancestral estate of Moheshgunge by quietly waiting for a time before again renewing offers already made. That the only thing which would cause an alteration in his plans would be the fact that Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chawdhury, might bid for the estate, that rumour already said he had made an offer for it, but though desirous of discovering whether this was true, he, Mr. Savi, had as yet not been able to obtain any certain information. My advice to Mr. Savi was to take an early opportunity of seeing the Babu personally, and putting the question to him direct, and I even agreed to ask him myself, should I meet him. Shortly after this, the Babu, of his own accord, came to my house to see me, and on my asking him, if he were offering to purchase the Estate, he assured me that he had done so, but that all negotiations had ceased. It was then, and not till then, that I represented to him what I considered the somewhat hard circumstances under which Mr. Savi was laboring, and suggested that it would be an act of friendliness on the part of him (the Babu) if in the event of his again opening negotiations, he would let Mr. Savi know that such was the case. The Babu at once agreed to act up to these suggestions, indeed, so readily did he do so, that I praised him for it, and told him that I should inform Mr. Savi how ready he was to deal generously in the matter.

Some two months ago, however, to my surprise, I received a note from Mr. Savi, asking me to go and see him the following morning, as he was in great trouble, the Babu having purchased his Estate over his head. I went, and on learning from Mr. Savi all the details, I at once told him that legally he had not a leg to stand on, and expressed my sincere regret that I had involuntarily been made the means of misleading him. I also stated that I should certainly let the Babu know how badly I considered he had treated me. Mr. Savi then asked me if I would see the Babu at once, and on my agreeing, called him into the dining Room where I was. Prefacing what I had to say by informing the Babu distinctly that the matter of the purchase was no concern of mine, and one with which in my position I could not interfere, I reminded him of our interview in my own house, of the promise he had then made me, and of the fact that he knew I intended to convey to Mr. Savi the promise he had made ; and giving him also clearly to understand that it was not so much the fact of his breaking that promise but that his having made me his tool, and caused me to put Mr. Savi off his guard, had raised my righteous indignation, and that in future I could put no trust in his word, and must refuse ever to treat with him in private. Among other reasons for my future distrust, I told him that Mr. Holmwood had informed me that when he was at Meherpore, he, the Babu had deceived him also, and that Mr. Melitus, then at Meherpore, had lately spoken to me about certain questionable acts of his, but that on this latter point I would say no more, since the papers were not yet before me. When I had concluded all I wished to say, Mr. Savi certainly did in my presence, ask the Babu to resell the property to him, but immediately he did so, I rose from the chair on which I was sitting, and went to the further end of the room with the sole purpose of shewing the Babu that this was a matter altogether foreign to my grievance against him, and to the very best of my recollection I did not again address the Babu. The Babu, however, so far from refusing to grant Mr. Savi's request, promised to speak to his brother about it, and even agreed to meet Mr. Savi in Calcutta and tell him the result of his consultation with his brother.

These are the true facts of the whole case, facts most, if not all, of which I have repeated to gentlemen, both European and Native, to Mr. Monmohan Ghose, Barrister on part of Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chaudhuri, and above all to the Commissioner of Division, long before I had any idea that my conduct was even likely to be impugned.

With reference to the above facts, I beg most positively and emphatically to deny that I ever wished or tried to induce, or succeeded in persuading the Babu not to purchase the estate. I would moreover point out that had I persuaded him not to purchase *then*, it would be only natural to suppose that, instead of the suggestion which I did make, I should have persuaded him not to purchase at any time, as long as Mr. Savi was desirous of negotiating for it ; and that the suggestion which I did make rather encouraged than put a stop to competition. It will also be seen that Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chaudhuri never did refuse to resell the property to Mr. Savi while I was present, and, indeed, if my information is correct, and not until two days afterwards, and hence I could not have abused him for refusing, and I most solemnly assert, that beyond saying that "I could not put trust in his word in future," and at another time, when the Babu excused his breach of promise by saying that it was made a year ago, "that a gentleman's word lasted for ever, and not for a specified time." I never used one abusive or even harsh term.

Again, no cases being pending against the Babu, I could not have threatened him as is insinuated. The two facts which I did name, were simply mentioned as further instances of behaviour which, in my opinion, made the Babu out to be an object of distrust, and of these, one had occurred a year before, and the other was still under the enquiry of the Meherpur Road Cess Committee and their Chairman, Mr. Melitus. Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chaudhuri has, however, now by the above misrepresentation of facts, which can have emanated from him alone, and indeed which is stated in the *Hindoo Patriot* to have been obtained from his statement, supplied the third instance.

In addition to the above charges, for such they undoubtedly seem to me to be, certain insinuations of bias and partiality have been preferred against me both in this paper and in the "Reis and Ryot." To refute these, it will I trust, be sufficient for me to say but little. The sanction I gave to the appointment of special constables has been since upheld by the Commissioner. The order passed by me on the petition of some 477 persons, copy of which is herewith forwarded, and which originated these proceedings, will show that I was inclined to believe that the Babu's reputation, rather than his acts, or even those of his dependents, had given rise to the complaints of the Ryots. The accompanying copy of report from the Inspector of Police will also show that, on its being represented to me that Mr. Savi's servants were giving out that their master had the ear of the authorities, and was supported by them, that I issued a notice explaining that Mr. Savi had no legal rights in the concern and lastly both the District Superintendent and I have from the very first advised Mr. Savi to leave Maheshgunge as quickly as possible,—in fact, at the suggestion and with the assistance of Mr. Monmohun Ghose, I hoped to have brought about an arrangement which would have enabled Mr. Savi to have left the Factory by this time ; but I regret to hear that these arrangements have since fallen through.

In conclusion I beg to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that on Saturday two criminal charges were preferred against Mr. Savi, and that, in consequence of there being no Justice of the Peace in the District excepting myself I at once addressed the Commissioner with a view to obtain the sanction of His Honor to the deputation of an officer with powers of Justice of the Peace to take up the cases. Being myself a tenant of Mr. Savi, and after all that has been urged against me, it would not be proper for me to dispose of them, and I need hardly say that the duty would be a most unpleasant one. One of these charges is for removing certain plants from the grounds at Maheshgunge, and as some plants have been sent to me by Mr. Savi for plantation in my garden, which also belongs to Mr. Savi, it becomes the more necessary that some other officer should dispose of these cases.

Trusting that the above statements will be deemed satisfactory, and that His Honor will be pleased to appoint a Joint Magistrate to this District, such an officer being urgently needed for reasons stated above, and with a view to relieve me of many extra duties which the absence of such an officer entails.

I have &c.
(Sd.) W. V. G. TAYLOR
Magistrate and Collector.

52 J. D.

From F. B. PEACOCK, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Political and Apptt, Departments. To the Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea. Dated the 11th April 1884.

SIR,—I have laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your letter No 3017 G. dated the 31st Ultimo, reporting the action really taken by you in connection with the sale of the Moheshgunge Indigo Concern.

2. Mr Rivers Thompson directs me to inform you in reply that he accepts your explanation and that, though he considers that you would have exercised a wiser discretion if you had abstained from any interference at all in the matter, he does not see that any charge of abuse of official authority can fairly be laid against you.

3. I am futrher desired to say that if your aid be required, it will be your duty now to see that peaceable possession it secured to the purchaser of the property in question; and that it will certainly be your duty to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. No reference has been made on this subject to the Government by the Commissioner; and the Lieutenant Governor presumes that the recent onrolment of the special police, as it has the approval of the Commissioner, was necessary for the maintenance of order and tranquility.

4. I am to add that orders will immediately be issued for the temporary appointment of a Joint-Magistrate to the District.

I have &c,
(Sd.) F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

We regret we cannot agree with Mr. Rivers Thompson in the very lenient view he takes of the action adopted by Mr. Tayler, the Magistrate of Nuddea, in the Maheshgunge case. Here was the executive head of the district on the most familiar terms with the manager of an indigo concern. He goes to him the moment he is sent for, and advises him in his private matters. This very fact was enough to impress the Native mind that if any one crossed Mr. Savi's will, he was sure to come to grief. In this instance Mr. Tayler says that he did not dissuade or persuade Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry in any way, but at the very outset he admits that he did promise to Mr. Savi that he would speak to the Babu on the subject, and that he did speak to him. Now, we ask, would Mr. Tayler interfere in any matter in this way between a native and a native? And if he did, would he be justified in entertaining any suit before him if in future legal procedings should arise out of this business ? How softly does Mr. Tayler put his case before the Government. In the first place he says he had heard from Mr. Savi his future plans of "redeeming his ancestral estate of Maheshgunge." By the bye will Mr. Savi tell us how long has he been out of possession of the estate ? In fact did it ever belong to *him* ? Was it not his father who had mortgaged the estate ? How long ago was it so mortgaged ? Did he try to redeem the mortgage when it was in the hands of Messrs. Roberts Charrioll & Co. If not, why not ? Why did not Mr. Taylor then assist him ? How long has this property been for sale, and what efforts did Mr. Savi make to save it from sale ? Precise replies to these questions would throw much light on the sentimental contention that Mr. Savi wanted to save his ancestral property. That the property did belong to Mr. Savi's father is not denied, but it had long passed out of his hands. The present Mr. Savi we are informed had all along held it as manager of the concern. So much for the statement of redeeming ancestral property. But let that pass.

The first scene, it appears, opens in Mr. Tayler's house, whither Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry goes one day of his own accord. Mr. Tayler, true to his word to Mr. Savi, asks the Babu whether he was offering to purchase the estate. The Babu says yes, [illegible] that all negotiations had ceased. Mr. Tayler says, "it was then, and not till then, that I represented to him what I considered the somewhat hard circumstances under which Mr. Savi was laboring, and suggested that it would be an act of friend-

liness on the part of him (the Babu) if in the event of his again opening negotiations, he would let Mr. Savi know that such was the case. The Babu at once agreed to act up to these suggestions, indeed, so really did he do so, that I praised him for it, and told him that I should inform Mr. Savi how ready he was to deal generously in the matter." So Mr. Tayler is pleased and actually "praises" Nuffer Babu. Then his character as a zubberdust zemindar does not stink in his nostrils. Months pass away and Mr. Savi does nothing to redeem the property. After the lapse of a year Babu Nuffer Chunder reopens negotiations for the purchase of the property and in an unlucky moment he without giving notice to Mr. Savi purchases it. Notice, indeed! For one year the intending purchaser sits with folded hands, but the claimant of "the ancestral estate" does nothing to redeem it. He must have been aware how things were going on, and because the purchaser does not give formal notice to the claimant he is abused like a pick-pocket and threatened with all sorts of pains and penalties. In the meantime the Magistrate does not conceal his wrath. In his explanation to Government he writes: "Some two months ago, however, to my surprise, I received a note from Mr. Savi, asking me to go and see him the following morning, as he was in great trouble, the Babu having purchased his Estate over his head. I went, and on learning from Mr. Savi all the details, I at once told him that legally he had not a leg to stand on, and expressed my sincere regret that I had involuntarily been made the means of misleading him. I also stated that I should certainly let the Babu know how badly I considered he had treated me. Mr. Savi then asked me if I would see the Babu at once, and on my agreeing, called him into the dining Room where I was. Prefacing what I had to say by informing the Babu distinctly that the matter of the purchase was no concern of mine, and one with which in my position I could not interfere, I reminded him of our interview in my own house, of the promise he had then made me, and of the fact that he knew I intended to convey to Mr. Savi the promise we had made; and giving him also clearly to understand that it was not so much the fact of his breaking that promise, but that his having made me his tool, and caused me to put Mr. Savi off his guard, had raised my righteous indignation, and that in future I could put no trust in his word, and must refuse ever to treat with him in private. Among other reasons for my future distrust, I told him that Mr. Holmwood had informed me that when he was at Meherpore, he, the Babu, had deceived him also, and that Mr. Melitus, then at Meherpore, had lately spoken to me about certain questionable acts of his, but that on this latter point I would say no more, since the papers were not yet before me." The concluding sentence of Mr. Richie's memorable letter to Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry that the whole European community of the district are dissatisfied with him on Mr. Savi's account, probably explains the reason of the wrath of the officers against the Babu. But let that pass. It will be seen that Mr. Tayler's virtuous indignation knew no bounds. And yet he pretends he has been perfectly impartial in dealing with Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry. Could he in his heart of hearts say that being so much mixed up with Mr. Savi and taken such a prominent part in bringing about a settlement, he could be an impartial dispenser of justice between the two parties? Mr. Savi's ryots resolve to present petitions to the Magistrate against Nuffer Babu and they rush into the Magistrate's compound to write out their petitions. Mr. Savi forcibly takes possession of some flower plants from the factory house and he sends several pots to the Magistrate himself. Thus the two are closely identified and yet we are asked to believe that Mr. Tayler could have had no bias, consciously or unconsciously, in deciding cases between Mr. Savi and Nuffer Chunder. We are sorry to own that this is not our knowledge of human nature. Mr. Tayler takes up the special constable's case in which he is asked to commission some of the principal amla of Nuffer Chunder, whilst Mr. Savi's men are excluded. Mr. Tayler sees that the tide of litigation between Mr. Savi and Babu Nuffer Chunder was not likely to stop, and so he has at last applied for a Joint. Mr. Rivers Thompson in the face of these facts practically exonerates Mr. Tayler and says: "that though he considers that you would have exercised a wiser discretion if you had abstained from any interference at all in the matter, he does not see that any charge of abuse of official authority can fairly be laid against you." If this is the view which the head of the Government takes of interference with private matters by the executive head of a district, it then practically amounts to a premium to such abuse of authority. If Mr. Thompson sees nothing wrong in such a transaction, all that we can say is that his moral perception has become obtuse. We will not say what he would have done, if a Native officer had been guilty of such amiable weakness as he puts it, but we feel certain that a Grant and a Grey would not have tolerated such a planter-hob-nobbing Magistrate at the head of a district for a moment.

We cannot conclude without calling attention to a parrallel case. The reader doubtless recollects the Pubna case of last year. In that case Azim Chowdry the judgment debtor defied the judgment creditor and would not give possession of the decreed property. The decree-holder happens to be a European. He applies to both Magistrate and the Police for assistance. They both assist him, as the natives would say with both hands. The Police fired into his house, and the Magistrate imprisons him for making unlawful resistance. The Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing that case fully justifies the Police and the Magistrate, and comes down in sledge-hammer style upon Azim Chowdry. In the present instance, the property is sold privately. The purchaser happens to be a native, the occupier, who is not the present proprietor but simply manager, defies him and keeps him at bay. He has the ear of the Magistrate and the Police, and all assistance from them goes to him. The scandal is exposed, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no "abuse of authority" in the Magistrate. This is parallel justice to a European and Native purchaser of property. A few such parrellel cases and British Justice will we fear become a bye-word.

IS THIS THE WORK OF A GOVERNMENT FIVE MEMBERS OF WHICH ARE PAID RS. 400,000 PER ANNUM?

FIVE gentlemen, the pick of the service, each drawing Rs. 80,000 a year, and constituting the cabinet of the Government of India, have appended their signatures to a grave official document, and whatever is set forth in it we believe we must accept as absolutely true and correct. They are all "honorable gentlemen." On the 12th February last they addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State reviewing a memorial of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The despatch traverses many important points, which we propose to notice hereafter, but there is one statement in it which has taken us entirely by surprise. It is this:

The second allegation brought by the memorialists against our Government is that certain provisions of the Bill involve a radical departure from the ancient law and custom of the country. In particular they take exception to (1) the proposed definition of settled ryot; (2) the restrictions placed on freedom of contract; (3) the imposition of *maxima* limits of rent; (4) the transferability of occupancy rights, (5) the distinction between *khamar* and *ryoti* land. To defend the provisions of the Bill in these points would require us to traverse the whole field of the rent question, and to repeat arguments and statements already familiar to your lordship. We do not think this to be incumbent on us, more especially as the ground has once more been exhaustively surveyed by the Government of Bengal in its letter of 27th September last, with which was submitted a very large number of opinions, official and non-official, on the Bill. Mr. Macdonnell has commented on the characteristic fact that the memorialists have abstained from all reference to that letter, in which the main provisions of the Bill are most carefully and thoroughly considered from the stand-point not only of ancient law and custom, but also of the present economic condition of Bengal. Had the memorialists impugned the arguments or conclusions of that letter on any point, we should be in a better position to appreciate their present objections, and to consider whether the Bill in any particular goes beyond the necessities of the case.

Is this a correct statement? Did not the Central Committee of Landholders submit a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council commenting on the letter of the Bengal Government referred to in the above extract? We have before us a copy of the memorial in question, and we give below the following paragraphs from it:

In their memorial to the Secretary of State, a copy of which has been forwarded for Your Excellency's perusal, your petitioners have discussed the statements contained in the despatch of the Government of India, dated March 1882, and they have respectfully ventured to point out the erroneous nature of the information on which that despatch is based, and they would respectfully ask Your Excellency to reconsider the principles of the Bill in the light of the facts which that memorial discloses. In their present memorial your petitioners do not intend to go over the ground already taken in their memorial to the Secretary of State, but they will confine themselves almost exclusively to a consideration of the official opinions published in the *Gazette of India* f October 20, 1883.

There is one fact that must necessarily strike Your Excellency at the outset with reference to these opinions; the almost unanimous condemnation of the principles of the Bill by all the high officers under the Government of Bengal. Most of the Commissioners of Revenue, the officers who are entrusted with the direct administration of the Province the officers who are supposed to know its needs and its requirements, the officers who are the eyes and the ears of the Government itself, and through whom the Government derives all its knowledge and all its information, are opposed to the principles of the Bill. They are of opinion that there is no necessity for these violent changes in the existing law. They see no political necessity for the proposed legislation. On the contrary, they regard it as a wanton and uncalled-for invasion of the rights of property. The question is, are these high officers acquainted with the circumstances and requirements of the country, or are their opinions absolutely worthless? Are their opinions to be acted upon by the Government, or are they to be summarily rejected? They are charged with the active administration of the Province, and if in the discharge of their daily duties, in their daily intercourse with all classes of the people, they can see no necessity for the introduction of violent measures of legislation, how is it possible for the Government, which acts through these Commissioners, to allege that there exists any political necessity for change? The only high officer in Bengal who is in favour of the present legislation is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, who as one of the members of Your Excellency's Executive Council signed the despatch to the Secretary of State.

It is somewhat singular that in forwarding the Commissioners' opinions to Your Excellency's Government, the Lieutenant-Governor has not stated the grounds upon which he dissents from their conclusions. He contents himself simply with observing that "if there really be any persons, who in the face of the overwhelming accumulation of evidence afforded by the discussions of the past ten years, still question the necessity of legislation on the broad lines of the Bill, then it is quite hopeless that anything the Lieutenant-Governor could say would convince them." But as Your Excellency in Council will see from the papers, the accumulation of evidence is exactly on the other side. As far as your petitioners can see, there is absolutely no evidence and no facts before the Government which can justify legislation, on what, the Lieutenant-Governor calls, the broad lines of the present Bill. If such evidence exists, it is but fair that your petitioners should know what it is. Your Excellency will surely not allow their rights of property to be destroyed, merely because the Lieutenant-Governor states, in opposition to the all but unanimous opinion of his own officers, and without producing a particle of evidence *in* support of his statement, that there exists a *necessity* for "legislation" on the broad lines of the present Bill.

The Lieutenant-Governor seems to assume that political necessity and political expediency are one and the same. In defending the Bill from the charge that it did not restore, but infringed the ancient land law of the country, the Lieutenant-Governor writes:—"It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that too much stress is laid throughout these discussions on arguments of an antiquarian character, and too little stress on what is *politically expedient* in the circumstances of the present time." But the Secretary of State did not sanction this measure on the ground of political expediency. He

only sanctioned it on the distinct assurance of Your Excellency's Government that the exigency of the occasion demanded it, and that the changes proposed were not a departure from ancient custom and existing law. The foundation of the Bill rests upon these "arguments of an antiquarian character," and if they are now found to be erroneous, the Bill must, your petitioners venture to think, necessarily be abandoned or the Secretary of State must be informed that he gave his sanction to the measure under a mistake.

Your petitioners also venture to think that Your Excellency will not concur with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that "political expediency" is a sufficient justification for the present measure. The fate of some fifty millions of people is surely not to depend upon the views which the Lieutenant-Governor may happen to entertain on questions of political expediency. One Lieutenant-Governor may belong to the peasant proprietary school, his successor may be in favour of upholding ancient institutions and preserving long established rights, and are the laws of a country, so Conservative in its feelings and traditions as India, to depend upon the accidental views of political expediency entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor of the day?

Your petitioners will next ask Your Excellency to consider the assertions which are put forward in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter in justification of legislating on the broad lines of the present Bill. It is said that "in Bengal the demand for legislation came, in the first instance, from the landlords, while in Behar the cry was from the ryots for protection from illegal enhancement and ejectment." Your Excellency will look in vain through the papers for any evidence of this cry! The Landholders of Behar, in their petition to Parliament, which is noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor, distinctly denied that the ryots of Behar had ever asked for the interference of Government, and certainly no petition from the ryots can be found among the voluminous papers published with the Bill, asking for the intervention of Government. Your petitioners may, therefore, fairly assume that no such petition exists.

The memorial then discusses *seriatim* the points raised in the Bengal letter, and thus concludes:

And your petitioners in conclusion humbly pray that Your Excellency will consider the statements made in the memorial as well as in their memorial to the Secretary of State, and reconsider the principles of the Bill in the light of these statements. If these statements are founded on facts or on truth, it is impossible that Your Excellency in Council can allow the Bill to proceed. It is but reasonable and fair that Your Excellency in Council should hear both sides of the question before your Government resolves on a measure which deprives them of their property and rights. The responsibility of the measure rests upon Your Excellency; and all that your petitioners ask is, that their representations shall be considered before further action is taken in the matter of the Bill by the Select Committee. From Your Excellency's remarks in the Legislative Council on the 2nd March, your petitioners certainly understood that the principles of the Bill would be reconsidered by the Executive Council in the light of the representations which those interested might submit.

Your Excellency has now before you not only the representation of the zemindars, but the opinions of all the high officers of Bengal, and the verdict of official opinion has been almost unanimous against the Bill. Under these circumstances, will Your Excellency allow the Bill to proceed? The very prospect of such a revolutionary measure being passd has already greatly depreciated landed property throughout the country. No such important question as the present has been submitted for the decision of the Government since the time of Lord Cornwallis, one of the ablest and most distinguished of Your Lordship's illustrious predecessors. He had able advisers to assist him, but he sifted the evidence for himself and formed his own independent judgment. Your petitioners would ask Your Excellency to do the same. If Your Excellency will do this, in the light of the facts now laid before you, your petitioners have no fear of the result. Your petitioners believe that Your Excellency desires to do them justice, and this is all that your petitioners ask.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

This memorial was forwarded to the Secretary to the Legislative Department under date December 18, 1883. We give below the covering letter;

No. 123.—D. FITZPATRICK Esq,—Secretary to the Government of India—Legislative Department.—*dated 18th December* 1883.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward to you a Memorial of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in accordance with a Resolution of a public meeting held at the Town Hall of this city on the 17th November last. I request you will be so good as to lay it before His Excellency in Council for consideration and orders.

The despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State is dated the 12th February last, so that the memorial must have been before the "honorable gentlemen," who have signed it, for nearly a month and a half, and yet they gravely tell the Secretary of State that "had the memorialists impugned the arguments or conclusions of that letter (Bengal letter) on any point we should be in a better position to appreciate their present objections." We ask again—is this a correct statement? We confess we cannot for a moment conceive how "honorable gentlemen," who are paid Rs. 80,000 a year for the purpose of furnishing, as one of their functions, the Secretary of State with uncolored facts, could make an assertion as wide of the truth as black is distinct from white. If they have relied upon Mr. MacDonnell's statement and based upon it their sneer against the memorialists we can only pity them. Mr. MacDonnell's memorandum is dated the 5th January 1884 and he had copies of the memorial in question before him before he had indicted his wonderful memorandum. We are informed that on the 20th December 1883 the Central Committee of Landholders had forwarded to Mr. MacDonnell as Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government 12 copies of the memorial, the receipt of which was duly acknowledged in the peon book, and yet Mr. MacDonnell says that the memorialists did not comment on the Bengal letter! If such dross be passed as true coin by such high authorities as a Bengal Secretary and five "honorable" members of the Government of India, what are we to say? Will not the public be justified in discounting the statements of these high authorities generally? We however feel thankful that Lord Ripon is not committed in this despatch. We do hope that His Lordship will now see what reliance can be placed upon the rash statements of Mr. MacDonnell.

LORD KIMBERLEY ON INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

AN influential deputation from the associated Chambers of Commerce recently waited upon Lord Kimberley. There were no less than a dozen members of Parliament among the deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Norwood, M. P. Mr. Norwood drew Lord Kimberley's attention to the resolution passed at the late annual meeting of the associated Chambers of Commerce to the effect "that it is desirable for this country to do all that is possible to give increased vigour to our trade with India by developing its agricultural resources, by improved means of internal communication, by encouraging the establishment of local banks, and the application of British capital to remunerative public works." A similar resolution, it was pointed out had been passed at the autumnal meeting of the Chambers, and a memorial on the subject had been forwarded to the India Office. Mr. Firth, who followed Mr. Norwood as the chief spokesman of the deputation, laid stress on the fact that the progress of the foreign trade of India had been most striking within the last 20 years; but then it was a matter of regret that in 1882 the consumption by the population of India of English produce only amounted to something like 2s. 3d. per head. It was necessary, urged Mr. Firth, that England should seek to benefit India by increasing its purchasing power to the utmost possible extent. A comparison was then made between India and the United States in the matter of railway construction, very much to the disadvantage of the former. Mr. Firth then strongly advocated railway extension in India, and recommended an alteration of the policy of the Indian Government in this matter. He said:—"If they were asked how the work should be done—whether by Government or under guarantee from them, the Chambers had no opinion to offer, because the appointment of the Select Committee ought to bring out a mass of evidence which no private person could at the moment command; but what they did think was that the benefit likely to result to the people, of India should not be sacrificed to the interest of the capitalist. As to the other matters involved, the Chamber wished to encourage the Government to works of irrigation, especially as they paid 4 per cent., and gave advantages quite out of all proportion to the pecuniary sacrifices made in regard to them. Local banks would be as great a blessing in India as they have been here, and if the Government would enact a law against usury and give increased security to the tenant in his holding and as to his rent, so that he could be placed in a better position than at present, borrowing according to his needs—great results would follow." Mr. Fowler, M. P., whose article on Indian Railway extension in the *Nineteenth Century* we noticed in a recent issue, protested against the limitation put upon the Government with regard to the amount which might be in any one year for productive public works. The restriction, he contended, was most unreasonable and absurd, and he illustrated the indirect effects of railways on a people by mentioning the progress which England has made since 1830. It will thus be seen that the members of the deputation in advocating railway extension, did not concern themselves with such vulgar considerations as pounds, shillings and pence. They spoke from a higher platform and confined themselves to describing the benefits which railway extension would confer upon the people of India. Well did Lord Kimberley say in his reply to the deputation that the whole thing turned upon the means to be employed for attaining the objects in question. His Lordship reminded them that when the Public Works Committee, [which sat on this question in 1878 and 1879, and not 1877 as erroneously stated by him] laid down a certain limit of expenditure on railways and canals, the country was suffering from famine and war. It is true the circumstances of India are much more favourable to-day as regards both tranquillity of the country and finance. But there is no knowing how long the recent prosperous condition of the finances will continue. Indeed, famine may occur any time and throw the finances into disorder. Lord Kimberley took up an unassailable position when he told the deputation frankly that the whole subject of Indian railway extension must be considered financially, with reference to the very peculiar circumstances of the Indian revenue. "There was," continued His Lordship, "too much disposition to overlook and ignore these peculiarities. It was known to them that the larger part of the revenue of India is derived from what were practically rents fixed for very long terms—in Bengal for ever. That branch of revenue could not be increased suddenly or, in deed, at all, large receipts were also obtained from the much abused opium monopoly. He need not say, how uncertain that was:—They had estimated this year for a million pounds less than last. Dismissing these two great heads of revenue they had the salt tax which few of them could contemplate with satisfaction, and there were the export duties on rice which were not in accordance with the principles finding favour here. The grand result of the examination was this,—that the Indian revenue was a revenue which could not be suddenly increased, which was very liable to considerable fluctuations and which could not from its nature have the elasticity which the revenue of this country had. Again, there was the very formidable fact that we could not without extreme difficulty lay on fresh taxes. At the India Office and in India this had to be constantly kept in mind, since nothing they could do in other directions would remove the danger and discontent which fresh taxation would bring. The whole conclusion he wished to draw was that the circumstances of India were such that comparisions could not be made; her capabilities and her necessities alike stood alone. To point to the results of railway construction in the United States or in the colonies was beside the mark, since they were large and virgin countries which became a valuable property at the disposal of the State whenever a railway was judiciously planned, and which immediately brought in a great revenue. They had no such opportunities in India." It is

amusing to observe how the advocates of rail- extension in India conveniently overlook or re the financial aspect of the question; yet is the point which demands most care- and attentive consideration. It is nothing these philanthropic gentlemen, who are so ious that India should enjoy the benefits of lway extension, whether the new lines pay or t; for they know very well that the loss will timately fall upon the Indian tax-payer. True, e Government of India might borrow 50 or 0 millions a year and spend the same on public works as quickly as possible; but then the foreign creditor will exact his pound of flesh. He must have his interest whether the works constructed with the money borrowed from him pay or not. "If the thing were done upon the scale which some people suggested," rightly observed Lord Kimberley, "it would be absolutely ruinous —in fact, he thought we should come to a deadstop."

Lord Kimberley, in the next place, showed that the Government of India were spending on public works considerably more than the limit which was imposed by the House of Commons. The total sum spent in 1881-82 was, in round numbers, 5½ millions; in 1882-83, 6½ millions; and in 1883-84 (estimated) 8¾ millions. Again, the number of miles of railway under construction was in 1880-81, 856; in 1881-82, 2,026; and in 1882-83, 2338. And if the condition of the country remained prosperous, and nothing unfortunate occurred to disturb the calculations, it might be reasonably hoped that the Government would be able to proceed faster in regard to the construction of railways than they had done hitherto. Coming next to irrigation works, Lord Kimberley distinctly said that as regards these works, he was not prepared to go very far as it was the opinion of all high authorities that they should proceed with great caution in this Department. The unremunerative character of a large portion of the expenditure on canals was mathematically demonstrated by the investigation of the Public Works Committee, which sat during the Sessions of 1878 and 1879. In the report of the Committee it was clearly shown that, in the case of many irrigation works, the return which is yielded far from paying the interest on the capital expended does not even suffice to meet the working expenses. Some works of irrigation have undoubtedly proved to be very remunerative but their circumstances are exceptional. With the single exception of the works in the rainless province of Sind, the schemes which have proved successful are either old Native works, which have been restored by the British Government at a very small cost, or works which have been constructed under peculiarly favourable conditions. Lord Kimberley explained to the deputation that India was a poor country and that the wants of her population were small. Such being the case, we must look for any large or sudden increase in the consumption of manufactured goods; yet Mr. O'Connor's report on the Sea-borne Trade of India for 1882-83, which we reviewed in a recent issue, shows that the people of India have increased their consumption of imported goods by 58 per cent. during the last ten years. This increase ought to satisfy the British manufacturer, who is so anxious to confer upon the people of India the immense advantages of railway extension in order that they might consume English produce in larger quantities. Manchester merchants and Middle-borough rail makers will certainly profit largely by the extension of railway communication in India. They would have the public believe that in advocating Indian railway extension they are actuated by philanthropic motives, but as a matter of fact, they are working only for their own self-aggrandisement.

A LOCAL EUROPEAN ARMY FOR INDIA.

SIR EVELYN BARING, in his remarkable paper entitled "Recent Events in India" in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, while holding that no important savings can be effected by reducing the civil charges, points out that the only direction in which any considerable economies in India are possible is in cutting down military expenditure. The late Finance Minister is careful to say that he thinks it would be in the highest degree undesirable to reduce the strength of the army, whether European or Native. The truth is, that if England did justice to India, a considerable saving might be effected in our military Budget, while at the same time the efficiency of the army might be improved. The importance of this consideration cannot be over-rated. It is well known that in the time of peace the cost of the army had of late years shown a tendency to increase, and if decided measures are not at once taken, the growing military expenditure will be a severe drain on the resources of India. We had hoped that the recommendations made by Sir Ashley Eden's Army Commission would have led to a considerable reduction of expenditure; but that hope has been disappointed. The Report of the Commission has practically been shelved. The retrenchments which have been effected in accordance with the opinions of the Commissioners are of an unimportant character; and it has been announced that the India Office does not consider any larger economies in the cost of our army feasible. It must be clearly understood, however, that in order to effect any important reduction in the military expenditure of India, it will not be sufficient simply to deal with details, but it will be necessary to introduce fundamental changes into the system on which the present Indian army is raised. "With regard to the army," says Mr. Fawcett in his admirable volume on Indian Finance, "a partnership has been established between England and India, and as one of these countries is extremely rich, and the other extremely poor, much of the same incongruity and many of the same inconveniences arise as if two individuals were to join in house-keeping, one of whom had £20,000 a year, and the other only £1,000. An expenditure which may be quite appropriate to the one whose income is £20,000 would bring nothing but embarrassment to the one whose income is only £1,000. The money which is expended may be judiciously laid out, but if the man with the smaller income finds that he is gradually becoming embarrassed with debt because he has to live beyond his means, it is no compensation to him to behold that he is only called on to contribute his proper share of the expenses. His position would be the more intolerable if he were treated as India was as regards her army and after having been compelled against his wish to join the partnership, he is forced to continue it whether he desires to do so or not."

A dissolution of this partnership between England and India with regard to the army has since the introduction of the system of short service in the English army become in the highest degree desirable. The whole question is discussed with great ability in an article contributed to the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, late Chaplain-General to H. M's. Forces. The writer deals with the subject from an English standpoint—a circumstance which enhances the value of his opinion. He holds that the interests of England demand that there should be a local European army for India, such as existed before the English and Indian armies were amalgamated in 1861. Mr. Gleig avows himself as an advocate for short service. But he expresses his firm conviction that the system of short service "will never work aright till we have the candour to admit that a great mistake was committed three and twenty years ago and the courage to redress the wrong." He continues:—"To me, at least, it is clear as the sun at noon-day that you cannot, except at a ruinous expense both in men and money, garrison India with fifty or sixty thousand men, forming a large portion of an army organised as ours now is, and that every step which you take, with a view to make things smooth, will only carry you deeper into the mire. * * * Old Indians might doubt, old Indians may continue to doubt, whether the permanent connection between England and India has been rendered more sure by the removal of the buffer which used to interpose between the latter and the ever-varying schemes of Government by party. To this opinion a few, but probably only a few old-fashioned persons may still adhere; but the case is different when we come to reflect on what have been the consequences, both immediate and remote, of the policy which brought about the amalgamation of the two armies. The direct effect, as none of us can have forgotten, was open discontent among the Company's European troops; the remote revolts are now in full operation, hampering us in all our endeavours to place the armed force of the country on a satisfactory footing, and constraining many who approve on the whole of recent changes in the abstract to conclude that for this country they are altogether unsuited." It must not be forgotten that the amalgamation was carried out in direct opposition to the strongly expressed remonstrances of Lord Canning, who was then Viceroy, and of almost every Indian statesman of authority and experience. A Commission was appointed, as Mr. Gleig reminds us, to take evidence and advice between the retention of a local army largely increased and its absorption into the British army. The members of the Commission, for reasons best known to them, reported against the weight of evidence taken. All the highest Indian authorities including Sir John Lawrence and Sir James Outram, were in favour of an extension of the local army, and the Council of the Secretary of State unanimously objected to the proposed amalgamation. Even Lord Stanley (now Lord Derby) who was then Secretary of State for India, declared himself favourable to the opinion of the highest Indian authorities. But the matter was treated as a Cabinet question, the commission reported in an adverse direction and the amalgamation of the two armies became an accomplished fact. When this step was taken recruits for the English army were enlisted for a term of twelve years certain. So long this state of things existed, the inconveniences attendant on the amalgamation attracted little attention, for all the extra expenditure occasioned by the measure fell upon unrepresented and dumb India. But the inconveniences became evident when the short service system was adopted in 1870. Mr. Gleig considers whether the continued maintenance of British power in India demands the permanent residence there of 60,000 British soldiers. He writes: "Now nobody, I presume, will affirm that 60,000 or 70,000 or even 100,000 British soldiers, if they constituted the sole garrison of British India, would long suffice to guard effectively against both internal discontent and foreign invasion. And very few, I suspect, would hesitate to go further and say that British Empire in India would not be worth maintaining were it contingent on the permanent presence there of 100,000 British soldiers. We must, therefore, it would appear, under any conceivable circumstances, continue to trust largely, if not mainly, a native army, so organised, so disciplined, and so commanded as to justify the confidence which the peculiar nature of our position compels us to repose in it. Nor does there appear to be any reason why we should shrink from doing so. It was by the forces thus composed, the few being Europeans, the many natives, that the empire was won. It was under like circumstances that for a hundred years the Empire was maintained and when at last a portion of the native army revolted, it was not without substantial aid from other portions of the same army that the revolt was crushed. Had all the armed force of India risen against us in 1857, not an Englishman would have survived to tell the tale." Moreover, the Mutiny of the Bengal army, to use Sir James Outram's words, was the madness of a moment. Remembering that our rulers must trust largely a Native army, the position of those who think that the number of European troops in India should not be reduced by one single man becomes quite untenable.

Mr. Gleig answers the objections to a local European army for India, which are urged by the opponents of the measure. The first objection is, that perfect reliance cannot be placed on the loyalty of a force cut off from all home associations. Mr. Gleig points out that the 50,000 or 60,000 men who now garrison India are just as thoroughly removed from home influences as a local army raised to serve the Queen could be; and he pertinently asks, why may we trust them if it would be rash to trust their countrymen, enrolled, trained, and officered precisely as are other portions of the British Army? The second

objection is weightier. It is contended that the means of raising a local European force for India to a proper strength were and continue to be wanting. This objection, too, Mr. Gleig satisfactorily answers. He takes it for granted that it is not desirable to raise the local European army of India to more than 40,000 of all arms. In the days when there was a local European force for India, Company's service was eagerly sought after in England. Mr. Gleig says :—"The men, enlisted under a special Act of Parliament, were engaged to serve for twelve years having, however, the option to serve on in order to earn a better pension. To both officers and men the conditions of service were far in advance of those to which the Queen's troops could look forward. The pay of all ranks was better—the allowances as well while serving, as on retirement, were more liberal, and the daily life of the rank and file was in many respects more satisfactory. No fatigue or menial duties devolved upon them, at all events during peace. These, down to the grooming of horses and cleaning of arms and accoutrements, devolved upon natives. For garrison and fighting purposes exclusively the Company's European soldiers were reserved; and gallantly and faithfully, whenever called upon, they did their duty. To certain drawbacks they were undoubtedly subjected; the climate was against them; and, from the day of their joining till that on which they retired, they were exiles from the land of their birth. Neither officers nor men, however, seem to have regarded these contingencies as serious misfortunes. To the officers a wide field of enterprise was open, of which the more energetic among them made excellent use, and all had their furloughs to look forward to. To the men, if sober and well-conducted, many places of emolument and trust were accessible; and, being encouraged to marry, some even made homes for themselves in the land of their adoption; while for those who preferred returning to England there was the Clive's bounty to fall back upon. * * * Such was the Company's European army in the days of its separate existence, and in such estimation was it held by the classes from which our young soldiers chiefly come, that wherever the recruiting sergeants of the Crown and of the Company worked side by side, for one youth who volunteered to serve the Crown, three offered their services to the Company." Such being the case, the creation of a local European army for India would not be a difficult task, and Mr. Gleig shows that it can be maintained in a state of permanent efficiency. He does not discuss the financial aspect of the question; but there can be no manner of doubt that the resuscitation of a local European army will effect a considerable saving in our military expenditure as Mr. Fawcett has conclusively shown.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL IN ENGLAND.

THE London Committee against the Bengal Tenancy Bill have resolved upon the presentation of the following petition to Parliament :

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned landholders and others interested in the welfare of the agricultura Community of Bengal and Behar.

Humbly sheweth :—

That several of your Petitioners are landholders in Bengal and Behar, several have invested their fortunes in estates for indigo and tea cultivation, and several have taken a prominent part in the official administration or the commercial concerns of that portion of India.

2. Your Petitioners desire respectfully to express their grave anxiety at the introduction into the Legislative Council in India of a Bill entitled "The Bengal Tenancy Bill," which tends to revolutionise the relations of landlord and tenant in the provinces of Bengal and Behar, to abrogate existing contracts and destroy the right of private contract in future between landlords and tenants, and, by compelling them on all occasions of difference to have recourse to the Courts of Justice or the Revenue officers of Government, foster among them litigation and disputes of all kinds instead of harmony and good will.

3. Your Petitioners submit that no political necessity has been shown for this Bill, because the condition of the tenants in both of the said Provinces has greatly improved of late years and is steadily improving, and because nearly all the provisions in the said Bill which are not obviously arbitrary or foreign to Indian ideas have already been introduced into the said Provinces either by private contract or by custom.

4. The proposal contained in sections 45 and 47 to extend the Right of Occupancy to lands which have not been under the same tenancy for twelve years and to nullify any contracts that have been made or which may hereafter be made between landlords and tenants in regard to the right of occupancy is one which your Petitioners consider to be fraught with much danger and to be an arbitrary interference with established rights, which cannot, they submit, be justified in the present case.

5. The proposal to extend the said right of occupancy to *khamar* or demesne lands by section 49 is one peculiarly dangerous to the rights of those proprietors, who have encouraged the settlement of ryots upon such lands in order to provide a local supply of labourers for the cultivation and manufacture of tea in the other portions of their estates.

6. The prohibition of any increase or extension of the said private or demesne lands by section 56 appears to your Petitioners to be an unnecessary proposal, which might at any moment become disastrous to the country's best interests, supposing a decrease of the tenant population were to take place through famine or any other possible cause.

7. The unrestricted power of sale or mortgage, which it is proposed by section 50 to give to the Ryots, is in the opinion of your petitioners unsuitable to the present condition of the cultivating classes of Bengal, and calculated to involve them in the ruin which has befallen the ryots in other parts of India, where their subsistence is entirely at the mercy of the money-lenders; while the absence of any check to subinfeudation, or provision against rack-renting by purchasers of Ryoti lands, cannot fail to increase the hardships of their condition.

8. The proposal in section 64 to fix a maximum rate of rent is based upon the unfounded assumption that an average rate can be arrived at which will be suitable to all parts of the said provinces. This proposal seems to be absolutely inconsistent with the established customs of the country; and the provisions against the enhancement of rent, and the practical abolition of private contract between landlord and tenant in regrad to it contained in sections 76 and 78, are calculated not only to promote discord between the two classes, but to hinder every sort of improvement to the land.

9. No attempt has been made in the said Bill to afford any increased facility for the collection of rents by the landlords; although it was the avowed object of the Bill, as first introduced into the Legislative Council in Bengal, to afford such facilities, and so carry out the repeated promises of successive Lieutenant Governors, on the contrary, important alterations are proposed in the existing law of distraint, which will increase the difficulties of collection now experienced by landlords; who are required by the rigorous sunset law to make punctual provision, not only for the settlement of their own revenue-payments, but also for that of several new cesses never contemplated at the time of the Permanent Settlement.

10. Your Petitioners are at a loss to understand why, if the provisions of this Bill are generally to be desired, it is provided by section 4 that it shall not affect any enactment regulating the procedure for the regulation of rents in estates which belong to the Government, or which are under the management of the Court of Wards, or of the Revenue Authorities. It would seem reasonable that the same land-law should apply equally to the State landlord and the private landlord, on the principle that what is done by the State ought to be regarded as the best example for the private landlord.

11. Your Petitioners do not propose to enter into any further details or to make anything like an exhaustive examination of the Bill at the present time because they are aware that petitions against the Bill have already been submitted to your Honourable House by the landholders of Bengal and Behar and because the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council of India. But they deem it incumbent on them to point out that the proposed innovations in the law seem to have been pushed forward with a singular disregard of the advice and remonstrances of a large majority of experienced officers in the Bengal Civil Service engaged in the Revenue Administration of the Province.

12. Your Petitioners entertain a hope that the proceedings of the Select Committee may be made public and that a revised draft of the Bill may be printed and published for the information of those concerned, and for further discussion and consideration before it is passed into law.

13. That it has come to the knowledge of your Petitioners that many of the provisions of the proposed Bill are not such as the Government of India was warranted in introducing into the Legislative Council under the terms of the despatch of the Secretary of State for India (No. 54) of the 17th August 1882. The Secretary of State in that despatch only consented to the introduction of the Bill on the distinct understanding that it was justified by political necessity and that its provisions were intended to restore the customary law of the country, which had never been abrogated by the Legislature, and had existed before the Permanent Settlement.

14. In conclusion, your Petitioners pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to take the above statements, facts, and reasons into consideration, and to adopt such steps as to your Honourable House may seem meet, to prevent the passing of the Bill under notice in its present form.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

The petition we understand will be presented to the House of Lords by Lord Stanley of Alderly, supported by Lord Lytton, and to the House of Commons by Mr. Stanhope.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HOPE that nasty case, the Pigot—Hastie case will now be buried in oblivion. The Appellate Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wilson has quashed the judgment of Mr. Justice Norris. We give below the closing remarks of the learned Chief Justice :

My learned brother and myself have agreed in finding that the defendant published these libels upon the plaintiff, without any justification whatever, and that he was influenced in publishing them by malicious motives. The libels themselves are calculated to do her most serious injury, both as regards her professional prospect and her private character; and the fact that they had been propagated by a gentleman of Mr. Hastie's position, and that he persisted in attempting to substantiate them in a trial at law, may probably make the injury in some respects irreparable. A Court of law may do its best to vindicate the plaintiff's character; but however just the decision of a Court of law, it cannot but too often fail to repair mischief of this kind; and the injury which has been inflicted on a person's character may cause them to suffer severely in a pecuniary point of view. We think, therefore, we cannot reasonably award the plaintiff less by way of damages than Rs. 3,000.

Judgment of the Court below to be reversed, and plaintiff to be awarded damages of Rs. 3,000, with costs in both Courts on scale No. 2.

We have our own opinion as to the merits of the case, but we are glad that the judgment of the Appellate Court saves the reputations of some well-known gentlemen, which is a matter of public congratulation.

DOES CALEDONIA stand where it did? Does Sir James Fergusson retain the head, which dictated him to record his original resolution regarding Dr. Banks? The facts of the case are well known. They are thus summed up by a contemporary: "It may be remembered that Dr. Banks was out shooting in one of the villages not far from the town, and on going away for a short time to tiffin, left his rifle in charge of his shikari, with instructions, if possible, to shoot a buck. This the shikari did, and he had no sooner done so than the villagers rushed upon him, gave him a severe beating and took away both the buck and the rifle. On the doctor's return the shikari reported to him what had occurred, and the doctor commenced to search for his rifle which was found hidden in the hut of one of the natives. The shikari also identified two of the natives who had been his principal assailants, and the doctor thereupon ordered the shikari to inflict upon these two natives some punishment in the shape of stripes, and also fined them Rs. 20, which he awarded as compensation to his shikari. Dr. Banks at once returned to the camp of the Assistant Magistrate, with whom he was staying, and reported the facts of the case and this officer thereupon ordered the fine to be returned." Upon a consideration of these facts Sir James Fergusson relegated Dr. Banks to military duty. What has since *transpired*, which has induced

Sir James Fergusson to cancel his original order and to transfer Dr. Banks to Surat, which practically makes no difference in his emoluments. We have seen nothing beyond some tail-lashing in the local European press. If a Governor is to surrender his judgment at the beck of the Press, the sooner he makes room for a stronger man, the better for the country.

OUR YOUNG countrymen in England, we are sorry to observe, have twice spoiled the national cause by their impetuous action. In the matter of Babu Surendranath Banerjea, in which the question of the jurisdiction of the High Court in taking cognizance of contempt outside the Court was raised, it was understood that the Government of India had addressed the Secretary of State a despatch to move the Privy Council for an authoritative opinion upon the point. But our young countrymen instead of waiting for the action of the Secretary of State pressed the appeal of Surendranath to the Privy Council, and the result was that the appeal was rejected, and the recommendation of the Government of India as a matter of course went for nothing. Similarly their restless activity has injured us on another very important national question. It is the question of the limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service Competition. Instead of going through the Government of India they addressed the Secretary of State direct on the subject and the result is that Lord Kimberley has given them a cold rebuff. We do not think that such would have been their fate, if they had gone through the usual channel of the Government of India. Lord Ripon we believe would not have summarily thrown them overboard. It was only the other day Lord Ripon so nobly vindicated the Queen's Proclamation in the Council Chamber, and we feel convinced that he would not have thrown away such a fitting opportunity for affirming his own principle. We hope our countrymen will now combine and memorialize the Viceroy on the subject. Lord Ripon is sure to lend a willing ear to our petition.

THE READER will recollect that in noticing Mr. Bosisto's admirable lecture on "Australia" in these columns, we observed that the Indo-Australian trade would not attain to any considerable dimensions, unless Australia undertook to supply India with an article of universal consumption among her vast population. We recommended the Australian colonists to turn their attention to the manufacture of *ghee*, and mentioned the fact that two ghee-makers had already been sent by the North-West Agricultural Department to Australia. We had expected to see in the Australian Courts of the late Calcutta Exhibition some samples of *ghee* prepared by the colonists under the guidance of these two men; but our expectation was not realized. We now learn that one of the two men sent to Australia had proved a failure and had soon been sent back. The other, by name Makhan, had also returned to India. He was, we are told, commissioned to engage and return with 20 other men, but the gentleman in whose charge he made the voyage to Bombay there engaged at once the full number required. Makhan's employer, however, subsequently wrote to him to return alone and placed funds at the disposal of the North-West Agricultural Department, but meantime Makhan had accepted an offer from the Government of India to proceed with two others in charge of four buffaloes to Port Darwin, and proceeded in August last on the long journey. As Makhan gave his friends glowing accounts of the good pay and good treatment he received at the hands of his employer Mr. Palmer of Victoria, there ought to be no difficulty in finding other ghee-makers who are willing to go to Australia. If Australia could export good and cheap *ghee* in sufficient quantities to India, the Indio-Australian trade would have a bright future before it. The demand for *ghee* in this country, we must not forget, is only limited by the supply. We hope when the Australian Commissioners at the Exhibition return to their respective States, they will persuade the colonists to turn their attention to the manufacture of *ghee*, for which they have remarkable facilities.

THE Bengal High Court has issued a rule calling upon the Judge of the Assam-Valley districts to shew cause why the appeals preferred by the Government and the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, should not be transferred from his Court. In the face of this rule Mr. C. J. Lyall C. I. E. we are told, has taken up himself the appeals, notwithstanding the protests and affidavits of the respondents. Mr. Lyall if we are correctly informed, admits that as Commissioner, he did approve of the written statements of the Government filed in the Moonsiff's Court, and yet he considers himself quite at liberty to determine the appeals. The union of judicial and executive offices in the same person in Assam was sanctioned by the Government of India in Resolution No. 2029d 14th December 1871, because such a policy was considered desirable in non-Regulation tracts of large extent, where the population was sparse and work not sufficient. Precisely on the same grounds and in opposition to the views of the High Court the Judge was vested with the functions of Commissioner of the Assam-Valley Districts in 1880, and the result may be gathered from the following extract from a published decision of Sir Richard Garth—"There have been several other cases since the year 1879, which have come up in appeal from Assam, and in which I regret to say, the Court has been constrained to express its disapproval of the law which has been laid down by the Judge of the Assam-Valley Districts" Vide Indian Law Reports, Vol IX p. 930. Why should not Assam have a separate Judicial Commissioner like Oudh? In the meantime we wait to see what notice the High Court will take of Mr. Lyall's action.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Alex Scott the landscape-painter, who has been residing at Simla since his return from the Madras Presidency is about to exhibit some of his sketches and finished pictures at Mr. Peletis' Room on the Mall. Those who have seen Mr. Scotts' pictures in his studio bear high testimony to the character and quality of the exhibits. His landscape and natural scenery paintings are said to be very creditable specimens of art treasure.

DOES THE INDIAN WITNESS speak in enigmas? It thus begins a paragraph:

The Maharaja Holkar seems disposed to maintain his hostile attitude towards the missionaries at Indore, and unless the Viceroy adds a decided emphasis to the hint given by him some months ago, it is nearly certain that the discussion of the question will be removed from India to England, and that its final settlement will involve some complicated and possibly serious issues. We have the most unquestionable authority for saying that the English papers (Indian) have grievously misled the Maharaja in this case, and led him to assume an attitude which sooner or later he must give up. It is really astonishing how seldom our English papers in India succeed in getting on the right side of religious questions. With scarcely an exception they have assured Holkar that he is perfectly independent in this matter, and that he can sanction or forbid anything of a religious nature as it may please him, forgetting meantime that he dare not permit a *sati*, and that he would immedfately be called to account if he infringed the religious rights of Mahomedans.

Surely our contemporary does not seek to put missionaries and *Sati* on the same footing. As for the general question of the right of an Indian Prince to admit Christian missionaries into his state or not, it is too late to reopen that question now. Long usage has settled it in favour of the Indian prince.

NOT CONTENT with pitching into the press our contemporary thus attacks the British politicals upon this point:

Next to the English press, the "politicals" have been bad advisers to the Maharaja. These gentlemen, in their isolated greatness, are very apt to forget that there is any opinion or law above and beyond themselves, and feeling a little impatient contempt for the *padris*, they form their own notions as to what ought to be done, and then allow the durbar to discover the drift of their opinions and feelings, and to take its cue accordingly. The result is that these blind gentlemen are leading one or two of the Native princes of India into a very deep ditch. We still hope that Lord Ripon may be able to settle this difficulty, but if not, the question will be carried to England and will be agitated persistently until the principle of religious toleration throughout the length and breadth of India is finally and for ever settled.

We presume that British politicals understand their business better than our contemporary. They would not certainly advise the Indian Princes any course of action which would be inconsistent with the treaties and engagements,

WE GIVE below the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

Expenditure on Indian Railways.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the recent statement of Lord Kimberley, that "they had spent upon railways in India during the last three years the following sums:—In 1881-82, £5,729,606; 1882-83, £6,493,100; and in 1883-84, £8,304,700." To what extent interest upon this outlay had been guaranteed by the Government, and for what time the guarantee was to run.

Mr. Cross:—I am glad of the opportunity of correcting an error in the figures which were supplied to Lord Kimberley by the department, and I need not say how much the Secretary of State regrets the mistake. On further examination it has been found that those figures included certain considerable items which will be charged to the revenue account of the Indian railways, and which, therefore, should not have been treated as capital expenditure, though temporarily appearing in the capital account. The correct figures of capital expenditure on Indian railways are:—1881-82. £4,020,000; 1882-83, £4,452,000 (revised estimate); 1883-84, £6,326,000 (Budget estimate), besides which the Bengal and North-Western Company, which is not in any way subsidized by the State may have spent from £100,000 to £500,000. The estimate of expenditure for 1883-4 appears to be in excess of the amount actually spent, which according to the latest telegram is £5,303,000 The proportion of the estimated expenditure of these three years on which interest would be guaranteed is £4980,000, interest on £900,000 being guaranteed for about five years, and on the remainder until the lines become the property of the State by purchase.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM INDIA.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India with regard to Lord Kimberley's statement to a deputation of English manufacturers and capitalists on Friday, that "there has been a surprising increase of the wheat trade, which was open to still further development," whether he could give the grounds for expecting this further development, and whether this development was not taking place at the expense of the food supplies of the population.

Mr. Cross.—The production of wheat in the Central Provinces and the Punjab will naturally develop as a greater population devotes itself to the cultivation of the waste lands, and in the Punjab as the irrigation works in progress and lately opened, exercise their natural influence. That the development is not taking place at the expense of the food supplies of the people is shown by the fact that, whereas in 1879, when the export of wheat was only 1,056,720 cwt., the price of millets averaged 5s. 7½d. per cwt; in 1882, when the export of wheat was 19,910 005, cwt., the price of millets was 3s. 4½d. showing that, along with an enormous increase in the export of wheat, there has been a fall in the value of ordinary grain foods, of 40 per cent.

Mr. O'Donnell asked a series of questions as to authoritative statements to the effect that the production was below the requirements of the population.

Mr. J. Howard asked whether it was not the fact that the export simply represented the difference between a good crop and a bad crop.

The speaker said that these appeared to be large questions which were of the nature of debate. (Cheers.)

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether witnesses representing the views of the Government of India would be examined before the Special Committee on Indian Railways.

Mr. Cross:—The Government of India have deputed Major Conway-Gordon, one of the Under-Secretaries in the Public Works Department, and Mr. Westland, the Comptroller-General, to represent their views to the Select Committee.

Mr O'Donnell asked how many witnesses representing the various classes of the Indian population would be heard.

Mr. Cross said that if the hon. member would communicate with any of the Indian Associations appearing before the Committee, he could probably secure the examination of any witnesses he desired to recommend.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloombury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery" writes "Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Tapacolum Reading Room	3	5	0
Syud Khanat Ahmed, Gya	4	0	0
Tenevelly Reading Room	6	10	0
Syud Alaj Mohamed C.S. Billaspur	3	5	6
Sobha Hit Library, Saugor	13	4	0
Hony. Secy. Lalapore General Library	13	4	0

Baboo	Ramchunder Bhoomic, Dinagepore.....	6	8	0
,,	Dinonath Gangooly, Poona.....	10	0	0
,,	Obhoy Coomar Sen, Chittagong.....	20	0	0
,,	Ashootose Mitra, Furreedpore	6	14	0
,,	Gungadas Das, Chittagong.....	8	0	0
,,	Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Bancoora...	9	15	0
,,	Jadubchunder Poramanick, Santipore.....	10	0	0
,,	Hemchunder Banerjee, Benares.....	13	4	0
,,	Bishumbhor Mitra, Khoolna.....	5	14	0
,,	Sreenath Ghose, Chittagong.....	13	4	0
,,	Ramapersad Bhattacharjee, Agra.....	8	4	0
,,	Komulnath Ghose, Cuttack	13	4	0
,,	Nilrutton Chowdry, Chittagong	6	10	0
,,	Bhuanlal, Durbhanga.....	10	0	0
,,	Hurry Mohun Sen, Diamond Harbour.....	10	0	0
,,	Sreenath Chatterjee, Saknara	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—16*th April* 1884.

General—9th April—Mr B C Garrett, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Patna, to act as Supdt and Remembrancer of Leagal Affairs, during absence of Mr T T Allen.

12th April—Mr A W Paul, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, is transfd, temply to the sudder station of Nuddea.

14th April—Dr K B Stuart to be Coroner of Calcutta, vice Mr B L Gupta, resigned.

Mr J A Craven, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Godda Sub-divn of the Sonthal Pergha Dist, is transfd to Jamtara in the same dist.

Mr F Grant, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Doomka, Sonthal Perghs, to have charge of the Godda sub-divn in that Dist.

Baboo Chunder Narayan Gupta, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jamtara, Sonthal Perghs, is transfd to the sudder station of that Dist.

15th April—The Lieut-Govr accepts the registeration tendered by Mr A O R Edwards of his comn as a Lieut in the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

Troop Sergt-Maj F A Shaw to be Lieut in the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, vice Mr A O R Edwards.

12th April—Mr W H Page, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Bhagulpore, returned to duty on afternoon of 21st March, 1884, instead of 22nd idem. as previously notified.

Baboo Gerindra Nath Mittra, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hazaribagh, leave for one month, from 24th inst or subsequent date.

Legislative—12th April—The Lieut-Govr accepts the Resignation tendered by the Hon H Beverley of his seat in in the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Ecclesiastical—4th April—The Rev W Radcliffe to be Chapln of the Calcutta Seamens Mission, from 3rd ult

The Re W Radcliffe, Chapln of the Calcutta Seamen's Mission, to act as chapln of Kidderpore, during absence of the Rev T J Rawson, from 1st prox.

The services of the Rev A W R Quainlan, Offg Chapln of Darjeeling, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, from 5th inst,

The services of the Rev F T S Dyer are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh, from 7th ult.

15th April—The Rev A C Pearson reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 20th ult.

The Rev T J Rawson, Chapln of Kilderpore and of the Presidency Jail, leave for three months, from 1st may next.

Marine—10th April—The services of Capt J Brebner, Offg Port Officer, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Milty Dept.

Opium—12th April—Mr W D Ridsdale, sub-depy opium Agent Fyzabad, leave for three months, from 10th inst.

Medical—9th April—Asst Apothy L J Reilly is confirmed in his appmt as Asst Apothy of the Presidency Genl Hospital, vice Mr P Hehar, resigned.

12th April—Asst Surg Bollyechunder Sen, Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medl School, Sealdah, leave for one month and a half, from date he may avail himself of it.

Asst Surg Devender Nath Roy to act as Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medl School, Sealdah, during absence of Asst Surg Bollye Chunder sen.

Surg R D Murray, Offg civil surg of Burdwan to act as civil Surg of Jessore, during absence of Dr D W D Comins.

Municipal—3rd April—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Kishoregunge Municipality in Mymensingh, of Baboo Nobin Chundra Sen to be their Vice-Chairman.

The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Comrs of the Bali Muninicipality of Baboo Anbinash Chunder Banerjee to be their Vice-Chairman.

8th April—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Midnapore Municipality:—

Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjee, Baboo Kali Kamul Sirker Baboo Rajendro Lall Mookerjee, and Dr J L Phillips.

The following gentlemen are re-apptd to be Comrs of the above Municipality:—

Baboo Karticchunder Mittra and Moonshi Mohamed Jan.

The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Tumlook Municipality, in Midnapore:—

Baboo Rajendro Lal Gupta, Baboo Indra Narayan Prodhan, and Moulvi Sujant Ali Ahmed, Sub-depy Colr.

Civil Hospt Asst Syama Churn Mullick to be a Comr of the above Municipality.

The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Utterparah Municipality, in Hooghly, of Baboo Umbica churn Banerjee to be their Vice-Chairman.

9th April—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Burdwan Municipality:—

Mr J Masters, Dist Supdt of Police.

Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee, Eepy Magte and Depy Colr.

Notification—4th April—The Lieut-Govr approves the apptmt of Mr R W A Mitchell as Emigration Agent at Calcutta for British Guiana in place of Mr H A Firth, decd.

Notification—11th April—The following gentlemen are re-apptd Comrs of the Howrah Municipality:—

Mr W Stalkartt, D R N Burgess, Mr P N Banerjee, Baboos Kedarnath Bhattacharjee, Jaggat chunder Banerjee, Huro Mohun Mukerjee, Chunder Coomar Banerjee, Kallycoomar Coondoo, Pundit Harinath Sharmah.

Judicial Department—9th April—The services of Mr R S T MacEwn, Third Judge of the court of the small causes, Calcutta, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Baboo Uma Nath Ghosal, B L, to act as a Munsif in Nuddea, and to be ordinarily stationed at Kooshtea, from date he joined his apptmt, vice Baboo Opendra Nath Ghose, on leave.

Baboo Gossian, Das Dutt, depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Kissengunge sub-divn of the Purnea dist, is vested with the powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec 260, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

12th April—Baboo Koylash Chundra Mozoomdar, Munsif of Jehanabad, in Hooghly, to be a Munsif in Pubna and Bogra, and to be ordinarily stationed at Serajunge, from date he joined the latter chowkey.

Baboo Bidhu Bhusan Chakravartti, Offg Munsif of Sealdah, in 24 Perghs, to act as a Munsif in Backergunge, and to be ordinarily stationed at Perozepore.

Baboo Akhoy Kumar Chatterjee, addnal Munsif of Perozepore, Backergunge, to be a munsif in Tirhoot, and to be ordinarily stationed at Madhubannee.

Baboo Nilmadhub Banerjee, Munsif of Madhubannee, in Tirhoot, is transfd to Durbhunga.

Baboo Brajo Mohun Prasad, Munsif of Durbhunga, in Tirhoot to be a Munsif in Gya, and to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of that dist.

Advertisements.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale room on Saturday the 17th of May next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree and order of the said Court *in suit No. 592 of 1882* (wherein John Michael, of No. 43 Wellesley Street in the Town of Calcutta, Merchant, is Plaintiff and Ameena Bibee Alias Emna Bye of No. 26 Amratolla Street in the Town of Calcutta, widow, Peer Hudjee Lulpullesha as far as can be ascertained at present of Bombay and Hudge Abdool Lutiff Hudjee Ahmed of No. 2 Amratolla Street in the Town of Calcutta, Merchants are Defendants) and dated respectively the 7th of May 1883 and the 24th of March 1884 the undermentioned property.

Lot No. 1—All that upper-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built, situate and being on the West side of and numbered 16, formerly 11 David Joseph's Lane in Canning Street, lately known as Moorgeehattah Street in the Town of Calcutta, containing according to Collectorate Pottah 11 Cottahs 14 Chittacks and 3 square feet and bounded on the North partly by the house and premises of Mr. Esthes Gubboy partly by the house and premises of David Ezra and partly by the house and premises of Elias S. Gubboy, on the south partly by the Godowns and premises of Mr. M. Leblance being premises No. 17 David Joseph's Lane, partly by the house and premises of Dwari Khettry and Rooplall Khettry being premises No. 18 David Joseph's Lane and partly by the premises of the late Muddoo Soodan Dey, on the east by the Government Road called David Joseph's Lane and on the West partly by Sukea's Lane and partly by the house and premises of Shama Churun Mullick and partly by the said premises of Elias S. Gubboy.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Registrar's Office in the High Court and also at the Office of Mr. M. Camell at No. 6 Old Post Office Street Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

M. Camell,
Attorney for the Plaintiff,
Calcutta High Court O. J.
The 8th day of April, 1884.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, this day the 21st April 1884, at 4.30 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal "to call attention to the deficient Water Supply at the present season and to move that the Town Council be instructed to inquire into the cause of it, and to provide necessary relief."

2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at Meetings held on the 3rd and 8th April 1884.

3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 23rd March and 7th April 1884.

4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at a Meeting held on the 7th April 1884.

5. Vital statistics for the months of January and February 1884

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

WANTED,

The following Teachers for a High School to be established at Gya from the 1st May 1884.

NAMES OF MASTERS	SALARIES PER MONTH	QUALIFICATION.
Headmaster ...	Rs. 50 rising to 80 by an annual increment of Rs. 3	None but Graduates need apply.
Second master ..	Rs. 40 rising to 50 by annual increment of Rs 2	None but Graduates or F. As need apply.
Third master ...	Rs. 35 with a hope of increase depending on the success of the school,	Preference to be given to the more experienced.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned before the 25th Instant. Candidates must state the lowest post they would accept in case the post applied for is filled up.

GYA,
The 4th April 1884.

Syed KHYRAT SHUAD,
Secretary Scientific Society.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

The Public are informed that on and from the 20th instant, in local booking, and on and from the 1st May in through booking, intermediate class tickets will be available at all stations on this Railway for all Stations on the East Indian and connected Railways.

For the present, arrangements have been made for temporary intermediate class carriages to run attached to all passenger trains, these carriages will be improved and retiring accommodation provided shortly.

Attention is drawn to the convenience that this class provides in enabling passengers to book through by Mail trains in connection with the East Indian Railway.

TRAFFIC SUPDT.'S OFFICE;
SAMASTIPUR,
The 9th April 1884.

By order,
A. W. U. POPE,
Traffic Superintendent.

ANNUAL
STOCK-TAKING SALE
RARE OPPORTUNITY
IMPORTANT SALE
OF
EXHIBITION CARPETS.
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS.
PRIZE MEDAL CARPETS.
Shown at the
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
Where they were awarded a
SILVER MEDAL
AND
First Class Certificate
Are now offered by
ALEXANDER CUMMING
AT
ENGLISH COST PRICE.
[*Manufacturers' Price.*]
Fancy Velvet Pile Rugs.
Rs. 5, 6, 8-8
9-4 Size Velvet Carpets, Rs. 17.
14-4 Size Velvet Carpets, Rs. 92.
Tapestry Carpets.
Rs. 35 reduced to Rs. 25.
Rs. 45 reduced to Rs. 33.
Rs. 60 reduced to Rs. 45.
Tapestry Carpets.
Rs. 3 reduced to Rs. 2 per yard.
French Gold Embroidered Carpets.
Rs. 25 per yard reduced to Rs. 15.
Carpet Hassocks.
At reduced prices.
ALSO
SILKS
SATINS
VELVETS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALEXANDER CUMMING
SUCCESSOR TO
F. W. BAKER & CO.
NORTHBROOK HOUSE.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st of April 1884, the Post Office will undertake the transmission of India Postal Notes to any Post Office selected by the holder, and their delivery and payment by postmen at the addresses of the payees named, under the following conditions ;—

1. The holder of a Postal Note, *i.e.*, either the original purchaser or any subsequent possessor, who wishes to transmit it by post to the payee, should present it at the window of the Post Office for this purpose, having first recorded *in the space provided* on the back of the note.—

(1) the name of the payee,

(2) the full address of the payee,

(3.) the Post Office at which he desires payment to be made. He must also affix a half-anna postage stamp on the reverse of the Postal Note.

2. The Post Office will grant a receipt to the holder for a Postal Note so tendered, and will forward and deliver the note to the payee named on it.

3. The postman who delivers the note will, at the time of delivery, pay the value of the note in cash to the payee, who must sign and return the note to the postman. In the absence of the payee named on the note, the latter may be delivered, and the money paid, to any person connected with the payee's household or business establishment who is accustomed to sign receipts for registered letters or parcels arriving to his address.

4. A post-card may be attached to a Postal Note tendered for transmission, and a post-card so attached will be delivered with the note.

5. The holder of a Postal Note tendered for transmission can obtain an acknowledgement of its delivery from the office of destination. For this purpose he must attach to the note a post-card bearing on the face his own name and full address, and on the back the following particulars, *viz:*—

(*a*) The number of the note.
(*b*) The Post Office from which it was purchased.
(*c*) The value of the note.
(*d*) The person to whom it is made payable.

After the note has been paid, the Post Office will impress the date stamp on the acknowledgement in proof that the note has been duly paid, and return the acknowledgement to the address written on it.

6. The above arrangement in no way prevents the holder of a Postal Note from remitting it to the payee himself through the post or otherwise, but in the case the payee will have to present it himself at the Post Office for payment, instead of receiving payment through the postman.

H. E. M. JAMES.
Offg. Dir,-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, *20th March* 1884.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 25th instant for the supply of six lacs cubic feet of well burnt and well pugged Jhama Khoa.

Each Tender must be for at least 50000 cubic feet of Jhama Khoa and be accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 500.

The Jhama Khoa to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring of two and half inches in diameter and to be stacked at the Municipal Depots Calcutta viz., at Nimtollah and Baug Bazar Depots and along Circular Road Foot paths as may be directed by the undersigned.

The successful tenderer shall be required to deposit Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of contract on tenders accepted for every 50000 cubic feet of the material and also to sign a deed of contract, duly stamped and registered at his own expence within 4 weeks of the acceptance of tender and in case of failure the earnest money deposited will be forfeited.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

UDOY NARAIN SING,
Superintendent of Stores.

WANTED immediately a temporary Overseer for Road Cess works on a salary of Rs. 50 and horse allowance Rs. 10 per month. Preference will be given to one who has passed the Sub-Overseer's examination and gained practical knowledge of preparing Road projects—

Applications to be sent at once to the undersigned—
WOOMA CHURN BOSE
Sub-Divisional Officer and Chair-man
Branch Comm. Banka Bhagulpore.
31. 3. 84.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper ;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet, weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES. *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d , 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO.. 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

F. & C. OSLER
Calcutta,
GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medals { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION ....1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION..1883-84. } **On Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS CANDELABRA AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

Manufacturers of Cut and Plain Crystal

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS TABLES WHATNOTS CHAIRS COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN BOHEMIAN FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls.

Importers of high Class Elegant and artistic Venetian Mirrors.

Importers of British and Continental Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain Osler's goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 year's endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
Calcutta.

ব্যবহার বিজ্ঞান OR VERNACULAR JURISPRUDENCE.

(Containing briefly elements of law in general and also principles of Hindu and Mahomedan Laws of inheritance and of will) by Nibaran Chandra Bannerji, B. L., Munsif of Chintaman Dinagepore District.

Price Re. (one) including postage.

To be had of the author and from Babu Debendra Nath Mookerji, No. 3, Sealdah, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE

The following Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce is published for general information :—

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. P. M. General Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 63 of Act XIV of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the first half of an inland reply postcard shall be posted with the second or reply portion attached to it and that if this rule is infringed the first portion of the Postcard in question shall be charged on delivery with half an anna.

NOTICE.—To managers and agents of screw houses. Wanted to supply at moderate rates baling ropes or ropes of any sort and a labor contract only for preparing them by my patent machine. Apply to Prankissen Mookerjea, No. 22, Strand.

WANTED a competent Leveller for six months for the Berhampore Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. Those who can take levels and sections for Drainage works and have at least passed the P. W. D. overseership Examination will have preference. Applications (with copies of testimonials) will be received by the Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality, Dist Moorshedabad, up to the 30th instant.

MOHENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE,
Vice-Chairman.
Berhampore Municipal Office, 2nd April 1884.

WANTED.

A Draftsman for the office of the Executive Engineer Darjeeling Division. Salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 12-8 Hill allowance.

A description of education and service with copies of certificates and specimens of workmanship will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th May.

J. BARRON,
Executive Engineer,
Darjeeling Division.
Darjeeling, the 15th April, 1884.

Tarkessur Railway Company Limited.

The Third call of Rs. 15 per share will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Monday the 21st April 1884.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

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PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32, 34, 36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23	26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26 inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000

	28,	30,	32.	34,	36 inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

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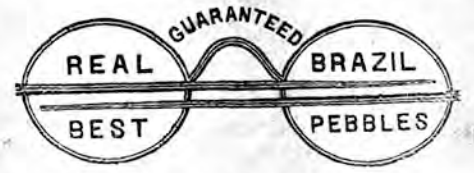
An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.



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Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

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WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT DEWAN FOR THE DINAGEPORE RAJ.

Candidates must possess a good knowledge of the English language, Law and Zemindary affairs and bear good character.

Salary of the post is Rs. 150 rising to 200 with free quarters.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 16th of Baisak, 1291.

The Rajbari Dinagepore, 2nd April 1884. } GIRIJANATH ROY.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

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Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

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Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by L. P. D. Broughton and Robert Belchambers Esqr. the Commissioners of partition appointed under a Decree dated the 6th of January 1881 and made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Goods of Prince Golam Mahomed deceased and in suit No. 746 of 1876 (wherein Shahzadah Ahmed Halimoozoomaud the son of the deceased above named is plaintiff, and Shahzada Curreemunnessa Begum the daughter of the deceased above named Imtazoonnessa Begum the widow of the deceased above named, Mahatallah Bebee who claims to be a widow of the said deceased Shahzadh Mahamed Farrack Shah, son of the plaintiff and grandson of the said deceased Shahzadh Mahamed Nusseeroodeen Hyder the son of Shahzada Omdah Begum deceased and grandson of the said deceased above named and Fuckroonnessah Begum, Fucker Jehaun Begum, Rookea Begum, Secunder Begum, Hossein Jeham Begum and Fuzloom nessa Begum, the grand daughters of the said deceased above named are defendants) and under an order of the said Court made in the said suit and dated the 10th of January 1884 at the Administrator General's Office on the top floor, of the Court House, at the hour of 12 O' Clock, noon on Wednesday the 23rd day of April 1884, the following valuable property in the business part of the City belonging to the estate of the said Prince Golam Mahomed and which is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

All that three storied house godowns and premises numbered land 2 (formerly numbered 4 and 5) Church Lane, now occupied partly by Messr. Sanderson & Co. and partly by Mr. Bruce Eleis and Shaik Secunder at rents at present aggregating Rs. 1,100 per mensem, together with the land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation 2 Biggahs 1 Cattah and 12½ Chittacks and built and bounded as follows, on the North by Hare Street, on the South by the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Moran & Co. on the East by Church Lane and on the West by Metcalf Hall or the Public Library.

The abstract of Title and conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 5 Hasting's Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

(Sd.) GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER.
Plaintiff's Attorney.

HINTS TO THE STUDY OF BENGALI FOR THE USE OF EUROPEANS &c.
Price 8 Annas.
BY RAJKRISTO MOOKERJEE.
To be had at Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., W. Newman and Co., Calcutta.

THE MARVELOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE SPARKLING NEUROGEN.

A non-alcoholic stimulating beverage and a very good nervine and stomachic drink.

It gives immediate relief to billious headache, indigestion, **nervous exhaustion from fatigue and over work, &c.,** &c.

MANUFACTURED AT

THE DRUGGISTS' HALL.

35-36, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Price Rs. 1-12 *per dozen, and Rs.* 1-8 *for bottles.*

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

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Diploma holding, first *English* knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 6 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
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11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

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HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
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D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31 *Peepulputty Road*

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FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

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TOSHAKHANA SALE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

SALE COMMENCES

Monday, 21st April 1884

AND WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL

SATURDAY, 26th APRIL 1884.

Auction to Commence at 11-30 a. m. each day.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO PURCHASE RARE JEWELS,

CASHMERE SHAWLS

Jewelled and Embroidered Chogahs &c,

CATALOGUES POST-FREE TO UPCOUNTRY APPLICANTS.

HAMILTON & CO.

Jewellers to Government,

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CALCUTTA.

STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c., The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.

HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

HARTS

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৭ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

WANTED a Head Clerk on Rupees 100 a month for the Office of the Registrar of Calcutta. The Selected candidate will be required to sign an agreement to remain 3 years in the appointment. Applications for the post will be received by the undersigned up to 31st May 1884. No one who is not well acquainted with office work need apply.

F. F. HANDLEY,
9th April 1884. Inspector General of Registration, Lower Provinces, Bengal.

KRISHI SANGRAHA.

A big volume of 330 pages on our Agri-Horti and Floriculture is now out from the press. Such a book is only new of its kinds, and will prove invaluable to all of us. Price Rs 2-8 with postage. Apply to the undersigned or to the Canning Library Potuldangah and Poddo Chunder Nath Chinabazar, Calcutta. Krishi Tatwa for the last two years,(prictorial) at Rs 2 a copy, and for the current year Rs 3-6. The latter is issued monthly. For a catalogue of plants send 2-annas. Seeds suitable for the rains, (native vegetables). Rs 1-8 a packet. Good and Large Begoon Seed at 12 annas per tola.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.
Pilkeparah Nursery, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA WATER WORKS.

Notice is hereby given that from this date till further notice the hours of high pressure will be as follows:

In the South Division.—From 6 to 8-30 A.M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.

In the North Division.—For the usual hours with a somewhat improved pressure from 8-30 to 10 A. M.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
9th April 1884. Secretary to the Corporation.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
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Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, ftee from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
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General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Aige next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BABANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.